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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 44



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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

OHIRA ADDRESSES CPPCC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

OW080502 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 7 Dec 79 OW

[News report on speech given by Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira in Beijing on the morning of 7 December titled: "Relations Between Japan and China for the New Century--Toward a New Breadth and Depth"--portions recorded]

[Text] [applause] The speech was delivered at the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Hall. Red slogans were hung over the center of the hall reading: "The friendship between the Chinese and Japanese people will last from generation to generation."

Liu Ningyi, deputy secretary general of the CPPCC National Committee, presided over the meeting to which the speech was delivered.

[Begin Liu Ningyi recording] The CPPCC National Committee invites his excellency the Japanese prime minister, Masayoshi Ohira, to make a speech. Now the speech begins. [applause] [end recording]

After CPPCC National Committee Vice Chairman Ulanhu made the opening remarks, Prime Minister Ohira delivered a long speech, in which he said:

[Begin Ohira recording] His excellency the vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese people's political consultative conference Ulanhu, ladies and gentlemen: It gives me great pleasure to have this opportunity today, here at the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Hall, to share with you some of my views on the relationship between Japan and China. I would like to express my profound appreciation to the Chinese Government and the Chinese people's Political Consultative Conference for according me this honor.

We are well aware of the important role the people's political consultative conference has played by uniting various forces in China since the founding of the People's Republic. May I express once more my respect for your active role over these years.

It was in the autumn of 1972, 7 years ago, as minister of foreign affairs, I accompanied then Prime Minister Tanaka to Beijing for an undertaking of historic importance--the normalization of relations between our two nations. Our hearts were filled with great expectations, matched also by

a sense of anxiety. But that anxiety was dispelled by the broadmindedness of the Chinese leadership and the Chinese people, who, in the words of the late Premier Zhou Enlai, "Set aside small differences to seek a greater common good," and thus the great task of normalization of relations was successfully concluded. Reflecting back on the past, I vividly recall such figures as the late Chairman Mao Zedong, a philosopher of great equanimity and distinctive personality, and the late Premier Zhou Enlai, a tireless, extraordinary statesman who was loved and revered by the Chinese people. In memory of the great deeds of these two outstanding leaders, I offer my heartfelt prayers for the repose of their souls. [applause]

Since then, a cordial relationship has steadily developed between our two countries, supported by the unflagging efforts and unbounded enthusiasm of our leaders and peoples. Still fresh in our memories is Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping's visit to Japan last year, when, with the conclusion of the treaty of peace and friendship, we again pledged ourselves to an enduring, friendly relationship.

Prior to my present visit to your country I was told that all of the Chinese people are working together on the great program of modernization of their country to build a bridge that will carry the nation into the 21st century. Although I heard this with a great deal of anticipation and interest, I could not stop myself from feeling a little concerned in the back of my mind. While believing that this great program will be achieved successfully with the participation of the 1 billion hard-working and intelligent Chinese people, I had to reflect on the difficulties that, in view of the challenging domestic and external situations, need to be met in the future.

During my present visit, I have held friendly and frank discussions with Premier Hua Guofeng, Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping and other Chinese leaders on our future bilateral relations and the problems facing China's modernization. Through these discussions, I have learned that the Chinese leaders are united in their utmost efforts with an unswerving conviction, with a clear view of the future and with a guard against any rash moves born out of overoptimism.

I recall that, on the 30th anniversary of the founding of your nation, Chairman Ye Jianying movingly depicted in one quotation the overcoming of hardships and the brightness of the future:

"Where the path seemed to end,
"Barred by hill and stream,
"Another village came into view,
"Charming with willows and flowers."

[OW080548] I have also seen the city of Beijing. Compared with my last visit 5 years ago, it is much brighter and the people are brimming with vitality and full of confidence about the future. These are the impressions of only a couple of days, but that feeling of vague concern has now

been swept away and transformed into confidence of future success. As a citizen of your good neighbor, Japan, I sincerely hope China's modernization program will bear plentiful fruits. [applause]

I had the honor to meet His Excellency Premier Hua Guofeng for the first time at our talks and have been strongly impressed with his warm, embracing personality and penetrating insight. His Excellency Premier Hua Guofeng's deep insight was also reflected in his grasp of international issues.

The two of us pledged that our two countries will maintain and develop peaceful, amicable relations far into the future in accordance with the principles and the spirit that our nations have embodied in two documents--the joint communique and the treaty of peace and friendship--and in a manner befitting good neighbors. Both of us also spoke of the need to develop friendly and stable relations in all fields and to seek greater breadth and depth, not only for the 1980's but into the 21st century. We also reaffirmed the need that such relations between our countries must contribute to the stability of Asia and, moreover, of the world. [applause]

The 1980's is the decade during which the peoples of Japan and China must work to build the foundations of a glorious 21st century, but it provides little room for optimism on the part of any country, anywhere in the world. All nations are beset by serious problems; if we do not solve these problems, we will not be able to live through the 1980's or 1990's and usher in the new century. Japan is no exception. The people of Japan are now working as one in their endeavors to overcome these problems.

In my view, China's modernization efforts also are the struggle of the Chinese people to strive for the new century. Such efforts toward modernization may well be fraught with difficulties. Certainly, anyone can see that finding appropriate places and positions for, and tapping the energies of, 1 billion people is no simple matter. The Chinese people's perception of this enormous undertaking as a new long march is indeed apt.

Nevertheless, the problems that today confront the nations of the world are no longer of the sort that can be solved by any one country on its own. Today's international community has entered an era in which we cannot exist anymore without being dependent on one another. It is my conviction that only with all nations assisting one another and assuming their share of the responsibilities at their own initiative, can the peace and progress of the world be assured. This constitutes the basic tenet of Japan's diplomacy.

Through my talks with your leaders during my present visit it became evident that China was preparing itself to play an even more active role in the international arena and contribute to the peace and stability of the international community. This I welcome wholeheartedly for the cause of world peace and stability. Your modernization program has been received internationally with blessing. This is because the emergence of a more prosperous China can be expected to contribute to shaping a better world, because this policy of modernization has as its backbone the principles of international cooperation.

Indeed, our recent decision to vigorously pursue the policy of cooperating in your modernization is a reflection of such an expectation of the world, as well as Japan's own considerations. [applause]

In this context, let me assure you that Japan will provide unstinted cooperation to China's efforts.

On this visit, I have conveyed to your government leaders that, in response to your country's request, Japan will furnish loans, on a government-to-government basis, for a number of high-priority basic construction projects in China, including those for ports and harbors, railways and hydroelectric power plants. I believe this is a significant first step in a new aspect of cooperation between Japan and China.

I also expressed to your leaders Japan's readiness to provide active cooperation for the development of your human resources through technical cooperation or in cultural and scientific fields by, for example, accepting your students for study in our country.

It is my sincere hope that this cooperation on our part in support of China's efforts will become a foundation stone for the construction of China for the 21st century. [applause]

In relation to matters already discussed, I would like to take this occasion to reaffirm the following:

[OW081145] First, Japan will not extend cooperation in the military field to any country. China constitutes no exception. This policy is corollary to the cardinal importance that Japan places on its national policy of complete dedication to peace, a policy which stems from the severe and serious reassessment, on our part, of World War II. I have myself taken a number of opportunities to explain such position of ours on this matter to the leaders of your country, which have been understood. To be committed to peace, not to engage itself in hostile relationship against any nation, to reject the course of becoming a military power, and to direct our strength solely toward peaceful construction and prosperity at home and abroad: these are the fundamentals of our national policy which command the united support of the Japanese people. [applause]

Second, there is the question of relations with other Asian neighbors. I wish to make it very clear here that our economic cooperation with China will not be made at the expense of our cooperative relationships with other developing nations, especially the ASEAN nations with whom we have had long-standing friendly relations. Our policy to actively promote our cooperation to these countries and, at the same time, provide cooperation to China, as our economic cooperation as a whole expands, remains unchanged. [applause]

Third, the relationship between Japan and China is not an exclusive one. I hear from time to time that there is concern in certain quarters of the world lest Japan's economic cooperation with China lead to Japanese

monopolization of the Chinese market. I feel compelled to state that this fear is absolutely unfounded. We know that China itself would neither wish nor accept this. The late Premier Zhou Enlai repeatedly stressed that Sino-Japanese relations must not be an exclusive one. Each nation, by its own volition and according to its own capabilities, should establish an orderly relationship with China. In light of China's massive task of modernization, this is a most befitting development and will no doubt be the natural course of events. [applause]

What is most important in relations between nations has always been the bond of firm trust in the hearts of both peoples. This trust must be buttressed, above all, by mutual understanding between the peoples. Nevertheless, the efforts of each to know the other is certainly no easy task. Japan and China are neighboring countries separated only by a strip of water and linked historically and culturally over 2,000 years. But I think it would be dangerous to simply assume that there can be understanding on this basis alone, without full efforts by both peoples. Clearly, there seem to be major differences between the Japanese and the Chinese in our ways of thinking, ways of life, and manners of dealing with things. We must keep this fact firmly in mind. Where two nations like ours have such different social systems and ways of approaches, conscious effort is all the more needed to further the relationship. Should we be unmindful of this and should we attempt to build our relationship upon a passing mood, mere emotional affinity or sheer economic calculations, we would, in the end, be left with only a tenuous, frail relationship--a castle build on sand. [applause]

I need not dwell upon the importance of extensive and wide-ranging personal contacts in deepening mutual understanding. In this regard, I would like to pay particular attention to reciprocal exchanges in the cultural and academic spheres and to exchanges of students and others. On the occasion of my present visit, Japan has concluded an agreement for promoting cultural exchange with your country. With the initiative and ingenuity of those concerned in both countries, we shall look forward to increasingly active exchanges, based on this agreement. [applause]

Furthermore, bilateral technical cooperation to be pursued will also encourage these "people to people" exchanges. I hope to be able to respond positively to your requests for technical cooperation in a variety of fields, for I am aware that in addition to its facilitating effect of transfer of technology, this cooperation also serves to bring about personal contacts in numerous fields between people who specialize in the same fields and share common aspirations. [applause]

One way to effectively increase understanding between peoples is, of course, through language study. In Japan, as you well know, the Chinese classics have been a part of Japanese culture from ancient times. In recent years, the study of modern Chinese has become popular in my country, and the Japanese Government plans to encourage this very welcome development in the future.

It is, at the same time, gratifying that there is a growing enthusiasm for Japanese language studies in China.

[OW081147] I would like to pledge that, beginning next year, the Japanese Government will cooperate with you with concrete programs in efforts to further promote Japanese language studies in China. I look forward to the study of Japanese leading to a heightened and wide-ranging interest in Japanese society and culture among the Chinese people. [applause]

It is my firm belief that the most important task for our two peoples today is to promote, through these efforts for mutual understanding, a greater breadth and depth in Japan-China relations, which contribute to constructing peace in the world and stability in Asia. [applause]

Your Excellency Vice Chairman Ulanhu, ladies and gentlemen, a long time ago, the high priest Jian Zhen of the Tang Dynasty, at the urging of the Japanese students in China and without regard for the danger of his life, crossed to Japan over hundreds of miles of stormy ocean. He contributed not only to the founding of Buddhism in Japan, but also, through his disciples, to the development of architecture, sculpture, literature and medicine. The people of Japan, deeply moved by his virtues, have preserved his statue for the past 1,200 years, which has been designated as a national treasure and reposes in the Toshodai-ji Temple which was built on his initiatives. Throughout the turmoil of history, the Japanese people have revered and still revere his virtues even to this day. They have never ceased to worship him. I, too, share deepest respect for the legacy of his virtues. As true testimony to the friendship between Japan and China, his statue is shortly to be placed on public display here in Beijing to be seen by the people of his homeland. [applause]

As we journey into the 21st century, we shall no doubt be confronted with stormy seas. In such troubled times there may well be moments in our relations when our two countries have differing intents or divergent interests. Nevertheless, if we are to sustain our efforts, reflecting the 2,000 year' history of friendly and cultural exchanges between our two nations, and upholding the very mutual trust we enjoy today, then our future generations will be able to take pride in the world in the everlasting peaceful and friendly relations between Japan and China.

It is my ardent wish that peaceful and friendly relations between our countries will endure far, far into the future, and I wish to strive together with you all for ever greater breadth and depth in the relationship between Japan and China. Thank you. [applause] [end recording]

Following Prime Minister Ohira's speech, Vice Chairman Ulanhu expressed appreciation for the speech the prime minister made and said:

[Begin recording] "We are convinced that the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries will achieve rapid progress in wide-ranging fields and that the friendly exchanges are bound to score rich success so long as the two governments and peoples make common efforts in the spirit of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty." [applause] [end recording]

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

HONG KONG JOURNAL REPORTS GUANGZHOU'S HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

HK271307 Hong Kong KUANG CHIAO CHING in Chinese No 86, 16 Nov 79 pp 56-59 HK

[Article by KUANG CHIAO CHING reporter: "The East Lake Housing Development Has Opened Up a New Road for Housing in Guangzhou--An Interview With Hong Kong's Chrysoberyl River Development Limited"]

[Excerpts] With a population of over 3 million, Guangzhou Municipality is the largest city in south China. The scenery there is beautiful and there are frequent foreign contacts. At the same time, however, the housing problem in Guangzhou is also very serious.

I think many people will totally agree that there is a shortage of hotels and inns in Guangzhou. In particular, during this year's spring trade fair, the seriousness of the problem was completely exposed and obvious to all. However, not only hotels and inns are in short supply, but also civilian houses in Guangzhou are very inadequate. I recently looked around the entire urban area of Guangzhou and found that there are some clusters of new buildings in (Liuhua) District. Nevertheless, most of them are buildings for official organs or units for trade and postal and telecommunication services. The other houses in Dongshan District, Yuexiu District, Zhongshan Road, Lixin Road and the neighboring areas have basically retained their old features of tens of years ago. In addition, since they have not been repaired in a long time they look very old and shabby. A two or three story building is inhabited by some 20 to 30 households. Each room is about 10 or so square meters. When it is furnished with a bed, a wardrobe and two chairs, the remaining "living room" hardly provides enough space for a child to turn around. However, it is usually inhabited by more than four people. As a result, they can only develop upward and build "attics" under their ceilings. According to reports, the average housing area for each person throughout the Guangzhou Municipality is one point something square meters, which is some 10 square feet.

Amid the reports of housing difficulties, Hong Kong's Chrysoberyl River Development Limited reached an agreement with the headquarters for the introduction of foreign capital for housing construction in Dongshan District, Guangzhou Municipality on 15 October to build the "East Lake

housing development" in Guangzhou Municipality--a new-style housing area to the west of East Lake, where there are a lot of trees and beautiful scenery. The construction project has already been started, and the first stage of the project is expected to be completed by 1981. Two-thirds of the houses built will be reserved for local use and one-third will be sold to people in Hong Kong and Macao and overseas Chinese. One evening we invited the directors of the Chrysoberyl River Development Limited Chan Han-kun, Ou-yang Ho, Li Yun-ho, Kao Chao-nien and Lin Meng-hsi and also the secretary Mr Ten Hsun-pao for an interview. The following is the interview:

Question: Guangzhou's land is in quite short supply. We would like to know how you have solved the land problem.

Answer: The method of building houses by "making use of every bit of available space" can hardly meet the general demand of "modernization" today. Our current plan may be seen as a breakthrough in this respect. It means "opening up a new road," to use the terminology in China. It is because the land for the "East Lake housing development" was obtained through reclamation, and the water in the lake has been polluted and cannot be used for breeding fish.

Question: Could you please talk about how you have come to solve the technical difficulties during your discussion?

Answer: In the past, because of the inadequate supply of materials and all kinds of other reasons, most of the construction projects in China could not be completed according to schedule unless they were key projects, and people were quite used to it. They also paid very little attention to construction costs. This time, through patient discussions between the two parties, we have finally agreed that specific regulations should be made regarding the time schedules and construction costs. We think this is significant progress.

Second, the solution of the insurance problem is an even more critical breakthrough. China is utterly inexperienced in buying insurance. For a long time the state has been responsible for construction projects in China, and the people building the projects were also responsible to the state. So the state was the most basic form of insurance. Therefore, when we put forward the law to buy insurance policies for the project and the investments, at first they were opposed to the idea. They intuitively held that we lacked confidence in solving the various problems and it seemed to them a waste of money to buy insurance. Then we explained to them that the point lies in insurance itself, and it is not a question of whether we trust them or not. We said that we were just observing economic laws. This will serve as a guarantee for the project itself.

[HK271311] Apart from the insurance for the project, we have also agreed to buy third party insurance and also investment insurance. With third party insurance, if any accidents occur which lead to any losses suffered by the third parties, they will be compensated by the insurance company. Investment insurance is the same as Hong Kong's certibond. With these insurance policies, our investors can just sit back and relax. In the event of war or changes in policies if the project cannot be completed, they can still claim compensation from the insurance company.

Finally, we must commend several cadres of Dongshan District who are responsible for the plan, mainly Ma Jinwen, deputy secretary of the Dongshan District CCP Committee. Nearly all the discussions we held were on weekends. When they realized that we did not have much time, they took the initiative and proposed that we continue the discussions in the evenings and on Sundays. In addition when they understood what we meant by insurance, they also took the initiative and accepted insurance against political hazards. That is to say, any losses suffered by the investors in the event of war or changes in policies will also be compensated. They have taken the initiative and proposed this insurance item. This obviously demonstrates the state's determination and confidence in bringing in foreign capital for the four modernizations. The Guangzhou Dongshan District CCP Committee is a group of people worthy of respect. The success of the plan is the result of their courage in shouldering responsibility and learning new things.

CSO: 4005

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

FIRST NATIONAL DISCUSSION MEETING ON CHILD CARE HELD

OW011255 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 29 Nov 79 OW

[Text] The first national discussion meeting on child care since the founding of our country was recently held in Nanjing. The meeting summed up and exchanged experience regarding child care in the past 30 years. It discussed such matters as how to implement the "minutes of the national child-care conference" and the principle "give priority of preventive measures and integrate preventive medicine and treatment in child-care work." It also touched on scientific research and other topics.

We have made considerable achievements in child care in the past 30 years. The number of children's hospitals at present is 7 times that before liberation, and the number of material and child-care organizations is over 2,000. A large contingent of material and child-care workers has been formed. It consists of medical personnel at three levels, personnel who also do production work and those who do not. The number of pediatricians today is 13 times that in 1952.

Our material and child-care workers have conducted investigation and research on such projects as children's growth, development and nutrition; newborn baby diseases, and causes of the death of babies and children. As a result, they have developed a number of child-care methods suiting the practical condition of our country.

In this international children's year, propaganda on scientifically rearing and feeding babies has been carried out throughout the country. Health checks of children have also been conducted and their physical defects corrected. Free treatment of children's ascariasis is a national undertaking. A physical examination of 100,000 children in 10 provinces and municipalities to monitor their growth and development has been basically completed.

The meeting held that good child care is an important component of the task to raise a new generation of children developed morally, intellectually and physically. Therefore, public health administrations at all levels must list this work in their agenda, pay great attention to it and insure its success.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI HIGHER EDUCATION SOCIETY--Shanghai, 1 Dec--A society for the study of higher education was recently set up in Shanghai Municipality. The purpose of this society, the first academic society in China specializing in the study of higher education, is to summarize the experiences and lessons concerning the work of higher education obtained during the past 30 years and to study the new situation and solve new problems so as to make higher education better able to serve socialism and the four modernizations. The Council of the Society is made up of 26 noted educators. Professor Liu Funian, president of Shanghai Normal University, was elected chairman of the council and Yu Li, deputy director of the Shanghai Municipal Higher Education Bureau, vice chairman of the council. [OW081825 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0230 GMT 1 Dec 79 OW]

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

PRINCIPAL CONTRADICTION IN SOCIETY DISCUSSED

Shanghai XUE SHU YUE KAN [ACADEMIC MONTHLY] in Chinese No 7, 20 Jun 79
pp 14-15

[Article by Su Shaozhi [5685 4801 2535]: "On the Principal Contradiction Facing Our Society Today"]

[Text] "The contradiction between the advanced socialist system and the backward social productive forces" was an idea originating from the "Resolution of the Eighth CCP National Congress on the Political Report" adopted by that congress on 27 September 1956. The resolution stated: "The principal contradiction in our country has been those between the people who demand the establishment of an advanced industrial power and others who are contented with the status quo of a backward agricultural country, between the people's desire for a rapid development of the economy and culture and the present economic and cultural conditions in which the people's needs cannot be met. Under the circumstances where the socialist system has been established in a society like ours, this contradiction is essentially the one between the advanced socialist system and the backward social productive forces."

Beginning from March 1957, Comrade Mao Zedong on several occasions had said that the description of the principal contradiction in our country at that time as the "contradiction between the advanced socialist system and the backward social productive forces" was incorrect. His view on this matter was made known to the public in his 9 October 1957 speech to the enlarged Third Plenary Session of the Eighth CCP Central Committee entitled "Be Activists in Promoting the Revolution." In that speech, he said: "The contradiction between the proletariat and bourgeoisie, between the socialist road and the capitalist road is undoubtedly the principal contradiction in contemporary Chinese society. The resolution of the Eighth Congress contains a passage which spoke of the principal contradiction as being that between the advanced socialist system and the backward social productive forces. This formulation is incorrect. At the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee we stated that after nationwide victory, the principal contradiction would be, internally, that between the working class and the bourgeoisie and externally, that between China and imperialism." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong" vol 5, p 475) Judging from this

statement, the reason that Comrade Mao Zedong called that formulation incorrect is that it changed the description of "the internal principal contradiction as being that between the working class and the bourgeoisie."

A study of some viewpoint contained in Comrade Mao Zedong's hitherto unpublished works showed that although he spoke of that formulation as an incorrect idea on many occasions, insisting that it should not be said that way, he did not consider it something very serious. He once said that the passage contained in the resolution of the "Eighth Congress" was not harmful, because its essence is a call for rapidly developing production and for strengthening the material foundation for socialism, though it did not say so clearly and unequivocally. On another occasion, he said that although the language of the passage sounds awkward, the result has been beneficial and not harmful at all.

During the Great Cultural Revolution, the criticism of this formulation was steadily escalated. It was repudiated as a vehicle for suppressing class struggle, for promoting the "theory of productive forces" and for vigorously creating the counterrevolutionary public opinion in favor of promoting the revisionist line.

The repudiation of the formulation as the theory of the dying out of class struggle and "a revisionist theory of productive forces" was not based on facts. The theoretical circles felt that the time is now ripe to remove these two labels from the formulation. However, whether the formulation is correct or not and whether it should be restored or not is worth studying.

Some comrades maintained that the formulation coincides with Lenin's saying: Russia's political system is advanced while its means of commodity production is backward. In 1918 and 1921, Lenin said: Russia "is now still in an extraordinary period owing to the fact that although our Russian proletariat is more advanced than any of its British and German counterparts in terms of the political system and the strength of the workers' political power, it still lags behind even the most backward western European country in terms of organizing embryonic state capitalism, the cultural levels, and the extent of readiness for 'carrying out' socialist commodity production." ("Collection of Lenin's Works" vol 27, pp 319-329) This passage from Lenin can also be seen in his article "On Grain Tax." (same collection, vol 32, p 329) What Lenin wanted to make clear here was that in Russia, "the economic power is still incapable of meeting the needs of the political power." What Lenin said in this connection was also consistent with the essence of his September 1917 speech. In that speech, he said: "As far as the political system is concerned, Russia has caught up with the advanced countries in only a few months as a result of the revolution. However, it must also catch up with the advanced countries and overtake them in the economic field." (same collection, vol 25, p 354) In other words, after seizing political power, the proletariat must "Take into account the necessity of tenaciously carrying on the revolution during

the most difficult period of transition and the necessity of vigorously developing the productive forces." But Lenin never said anything generally like "the contradiction between the advanced socialist system and the backward social productive forces."

The incorrectness of the description of the principal contradiction in our country today as "a contradiction between the advanced socialist system and the backward social productive forces" is evident by the following facts:

I. The social system mainly consists of the relations of production. Whether a relation of production is advanced or not is determined by but one criterion, notably contingent on whether it is capable of meeting the demands of the expanded productive forces and whether it can facilitate their development. Although some types of the relations of production like the system of ownership by the rural commune is superior to the system of ownership by the production team in terms of the levels of their development, in rural China today where manual labor remains predominant, the one type of the relations of production capable of measuring up to the standards of the productive forces there and speeding up their development would be the system of ownership by the production team—the basic accounting unit in the three-level ownership—rather than the system of ownership by the commune. If the basic level is circumvented and the system of ownership by the commune is adopted instead, it would damage the development of the productive forces. Therefore, presently, the "advanced" relation of production should be the system of ownership by the production team rather than the system of ownership by the commune. The productive forces are the most active and most revolutionary factors and therefore can never be overtaken by the relations of production in any sense. For this reason, any suggestion that there is "a contradiction between the advanced socialist system and the backward social productive forces" is apt to be misconstrued as a fact that the basic level has been circumvented and the relations of production are now advancing far ahead of the productive forces in our society. This is why Comrade Mao Zedong pointed it out as something not comprehensively stated.

II. In 1956, we scored an initial victory in the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production. At that time could we call our social system "an advanced socialist system?" This is also a question worth studying.

Although we have established a socialist public ownership, we still have a long way to go from establishing a socialist society as described by Marx in his work "The Criticism of the Gotha Program." During the period of transition from capitalism to socialism, we remain in a stage of socialism not yet well developed. (See article by Su Shaozhi and Feng Lanrui: "The Question Concerning the Stages of Social Development Following the Seizure of the Political Power by the Proletariat" published in JINGJI YANJIU (ECONOMIC RESEARCH) no 5, 1979) As far as the superstructure or the economic base is concerned, our socialist system remains far from perfect and there are still backward links in the economy. Remnants of capitalism

and feudalism still exist in our society largely dominated by small production. Our productive forces still await full development; socialized mass production is still lacking in our country. For this reason, to realize the Four Modernizations we must not only seek ways to massively increase the productive forces but are also required to transform in every possible way the relations of production and the superstructure which are incapable of adapting themselves to the needs of the expanded productive forces. In other words, we must transform the imperfect aspects of the social system and backward links in the economy.

For this reason, the revival of the formulation describing the principal contradiction in our country as the contradiction between the advanced socialist system and the backward social productive forces is not necessary.

Then what is the principal contradiction in our society today?

Presently, the socialist society in our country is not yet well developed. In the light of this special feature, we must explain to the people in concrete terms the basic contradiction common to all societies--the contradiction between the relations of production and the productive forces, as well as the contradiction between the remnants of capitalism and feudalism and predominant small producers on the one hand and the demand for developing socialized mass production on the other, a contradiction that still exists in our society. This is also the principal contradiction facing us today. Only by resolving this principal contradiction can we develop the productive forces and guarantee the realization of the Four Modernizations.

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HONG KONG PAPER COMMENTS ON DEMOCRACY WALL

HK110143 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 9 Dec 79 p 1 HK

[Unattributed "New Talk" column: "Order, People Who Create Disturbances and Democracy Wall"]

[Text] Last month Beijing held a national conference on urban order and made a resolve to strengthen the legal system and tidy up order.

This is a resolve which should be made. Over the past year, the situation of order has indeed not been very good. Many big cities have had shocking criminal offences. With regard to terror, it is not that the degree of terror and cruelty exceeded that in Hong Kong and the West but that it exceeded that in China itself before the Great Cultural Revolution. Those days could be called the time of peace when no one had to close his door at night or would pick up and pocket anything lost on the road. Many people still remember this. After the Great Cultural Revolution, a catastrophe lasted 10 years which greatly affected the general mood of society, causing it to become far worse than before. Many people shake their heads and sigh at the mention of this.

Such recollections of the past are necessary. The Chinese communist leadership and the socialist system made the Chinese society so well-off. The general mood of society was much better than in the West, Hong Kong and Taiwan today. The facts in those years proved that leadership and the system were good.

Today's situation originated from the evil consequences and remnant poison of the 10 years of catastrophe that have not yet been eliminated. Some of the anarchist wind, the out-and-out individualistic wind and the beating, smashing and looting wind have been left over, with some even still seriously existing.

RENMIN RIBAO points out that there is a kind of person today who creates disturbances. They like to create disturbances with or without cause. In those 10 years, these people waved the "anticapitalist-roader" banner and followed the "gang of four" to create disturbances. They have now replaced their banner with that of "opposing bureaucratism," "opposing privileges," "striving for democracy" and "striving for freedom," creating

disturbances with the object of disrupting the situation and "seizing power amid the chaos." These people are not necessarily numerous but are disgusting. To think that these people are numerous and can make the world chaotic is to be overly nervous. However, we must not disregard them.

Of course, there are also general criminal offenders who have been poisoned, becoming degenerate and wicked. These people should be limited by law and taught to give up evil and return to good. They are different from the "people who create disturbances" but are liable to be made use of by these people. We must treat them differently from those "people who create disturbances" and have ulterior motives.

In implementing policies, we must pay attention to treating people differently. Just as we treat the posters on "Democracy Wall," we must treat people differently. Some people have ulterior motives but the majority have none. Some are bad but many are good. They should not all be knocked down in one stroke. Luckily, such a proposal to knock them down in one stroke has not met with the approval of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee, which has laid down reasonable limits. Limitations are necessary but removal to another place is unnecessary. In Xidan, posters do not affect traffic and other things but do affect those who dislike them. It is all right to remove them to Yuetan; it is a bit far away and remote, but not too far away and remote, and those who are interested can go there as well. Some people who do not understand the situation and think that people who enter the parks in Beijing must buy tickets also believe that those who enter Yuetan Park must buy tickets as well. They think that removal to Yuetan is a method of restriction. In fact, it is not true that people need tickets for all parks in Beijing. The Yuetan Park is one of the parks which people can enter and leave at will without tickets. What restriction is there.

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PARTY AND STATE

INTRAPARTY FACTIONALISM MUST BE ERADICATED

Adhere to Standards

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Sep 79 p 3

[Article by Peng Fengba [1756 1496 1572]: "Party Members Must Match Their Words With Deeds and Think and Act the Same Way"]

[Text] The fourth article of "Several Standards for Political Life Within the Party" is called "Match words with deeds, think and act the same way." The resolute implementation of this standard has great significance for the preservation of the excellent character of the party, maintaining party spirit, overcoming factionalism, strengthening party unity and identity, and carrying out the Four Modernizations with one heart and mind.

Matching words with deeds, thinking and acting in the same way, is the excellent tradition and style formed by our party in the course of a long life of struggle. Because of it, our party enjoys high prestige among people of the whole country. One important reason why we have the people's trust is this fine tradition and style of matching words with deeds and thinking and acting in the same way; which is to say, that the vast majority of party members have this character of matching words with deeds and thinking and acting in the same way. Our party depends on this fine tradition and the excellent character of the Communist Party members to influence and bring along the masses of 1 billion people, to overcome various kinds of difficulties and obstacles, and to secure victory in revolution and construction.

Regrettably, this tradition of thinking and acting in the same way, matching words with deeds, and the good character of Communist Party members was seriously damaged during the period when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were rampaging about. Under the poisonous influence of Lin Biao's and the "gang of four's" double-dealing style, some party members were contaminated and adopted a style of not thinking and acting in the same way and not matching words with deeds. Although this style has been overcome and rectified during the past 3 years in which Lin Biao and the "gang of

four" have been exposed and criticized, their pernicious influence has not been completely eliminated. For example, some party members are not honest and faithful to the party, do not speak the truth, think one thing and say another, are one thing on the surface and something else behind the scenes, watch the leader's expression as they speak, carry out their duties according to how the wind blows, and behave one way when the leaders are present and another when they are absent. Some have boasted and praised their philosophy of conduct and have bartered away their principles. Even more serious is the fact that some persons still retain a serious degree of factionalism and give first consideration to such factionalism in assigning cadres, developing party members, the selection and hiring of workers, presenting awards, calculating of wages, allocating housing, etc., thereby displaying neither correctness nor impartiality. Although these things are only done by a portion of the party members, still it is a kind of corruption. If it is not completely overcome and allowed to develop, it cannot help but harm the prestige of our party and make it impossible for us to gain the people's trust. Therefore, every party member should be attentive about it and correct it.

What must we do to be able to match words with deeds and think and act the same way? On the basis of our party's many years of experience and the requirements of the "Standards," we must do the following:

1. We must dare to uphold truth and have the courage to correct errors. "Standards" specifies: Communist Party members must be openhearted and aboveboard, dare to uphold the truth, and be courageous in correcting errors. On questions of principle, they must make a clear-cut and firm stand, regardless of the circumstances or opposition. Comrade Zhang Zhi-xin has set a glorious example for us in this regard, and all Communist Party members should learn from her. Achieve the upholding of truth and the opposition to error, regardless of the circumstances or who is involved. With regard to those comrades who commit this or that error, they also should have the character and style to uphold the truth and be courageous in self-criticism and in correcting errors.

2. Be honest and faithful, and don't conceal your own political viewpoint on important questions. The "Standards" point out that if a Communist Party member is to achieve the matching of words with deeds and thinking and acting in the same way, he must "not conceal his own political viewpoint." If you have some opinion about or criticism of a person or issue, you should speak frankly and sincerely and lay it all on the table. We must oppose the double-dealing style, attending meetings and saying nothing, or attending meetings and speaking irresponsibly; do not be one way on the surface and another way behind the scenes; do not say yes and mean no, and do not comply in public and oppose in private. Leadership comrades on all levels must serve as examples in this respect and must strive to establish and maintain an atmosphere that will allow everyone to make comments, including incisive comments, and carry on substantive discussions, with regard to which the magnanimity and restraint of the leadership and the mutual

understanding of the comrades are highly important." This tells us that every Communist Party member must be prepared to give his opinion at any time on all important questions, and reveal whether he favors or opposes them. Here we must emphatically point out a problem, which is that for the past few years some comrades in the party have not dared to speak what is in their hearts and have not dared do their work honestly. This was caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" at every turn, as they capitalized on the shortcomings of others, put labels on them, and bludgeoned them. At the same time, it is also connected to those leading cadre of the party whose style is undemocratic, and who like to boast but dislike criticism. Therefore, if we want every party member to dare to reveal his own viewpoint, seeking truth from facts, on various important questions, we must certainly insist on a true "heterodox" approach, and leading cadres on all levels must have an open-minded and magnanimous, extremely accepting democratic spirit and style.

3. We must clear away the bureaucratic politician's style of the exploiting classes. "Standards" points out: "Gaining advantage from both sides, ingratiating yourself wherever you go, trimming your sails to the wind, seizing every chance to gain advantage, taking your cue from the leadership, and bartering away your principles--these constitute the style of bureaucratic politicians of the exploiting classes and are not compatible with the high character of Communist Party members; so, they must be resolutely cleared out." In the past, there was very little market for a bureaucratic politician's style in our party. However, under the long-term pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," this terrible atmosphere and malignancy found its beginnings. Some Communist Party members still treat it as a "philosophy of life." Practice has repeatedly shown that the contamination of the bureaucratic politician's style not only harms the party and the country but other people and yourself as well. As in the case of Ma Tianshui and his ilk, who were habitually bartering away principles, relying on an ability to trim sails to the wind, currying favor and worming their way into people's confidence, fishing for an official post, climbing to a high position--hasn't it all resulted in their all coming to a disgraceful end, one by one? This is worth every communist party member taking a warning from.

4. We must resolutely overcome factionalism and uphold party spirit. At present, a very few persons who persist in factionalism--persons who do not match their words with deeds and think and act in different ways--describe themselves as being most revolutionary, serving the people, while in their behavior they practice a factionalism that "has submerged rocks, with no overt stronghold." For example, within the leadership ranks, factions are formed, circles are defined, others are attacked to build up oneself, praise is lavished on those leading cadres who will benefit their own faction and those leading cadres who handle affairs according to party principles are falsely accused and opposed; lines are drawn on the basis of factions, people are appointed according to favoritism, private influence is cultivated, those who hold different views are discriminated against; concrete

problems such as the utilization of cadre, development of party members, and determination of wages are all settled on the basis of faction and not according to party policy. Today, as the whole party is concentrating its energies on carrying out the Four Modernizations with one heart and mind, the danger of secret factionalism is very great, and it would disintegrate the party politically, corrupt it ideologically, and split it organizationally; it would destroy peace and unity, threaten socialist modernization, and blunt the enthusiasm of the cadres and masses for implementing the Four Modernizations. It is the great enemy of the party, the great enemy of the people, and the great enemy of the Four Modernizations. Every Communist Party member must recognize this great enemy clearly, resolutely oppose factionalism, and uphold party spirit in order to strive for protection of the party's solidarity and unity.

Overt Factionalism

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Sep 79 p 3

[Article by Ceng Heping [2582 0735 1627]: "Submerged Rocks Must Be Destroyed"]

[Text] Some comrades say that on the surface, it seems that there is no factionalism today. Reality is just the contrary; factionalism is still very serious in many localities and many units. Some people use the phrase, "submerged rocks, with no overt stronghold" to explain the characteristics of today's factionalism. It is really a vivid description of the crucial point.

It seems that a comparison of present factionalism to "submerged rocks" is not unjustified. Because people desired peace so much after the overthrow of the "gang of four," the people displayed a deep impatience toward factionalism that could destroy peace and unity. Because of this, not many people considered jumping out publicly and raising a banner, setting up a stronghold, and forming a faction. However, what one does not dare do openly does not mean he will refrain from doing it covertly. The fact is that they had only to change their methods, adopting covert means for carrying on factional activities; while it appeared outwardly that there were no strongholds, in fact there were all kinds of submerged rocks buried. This "submerged rock" kind of factionalism can easily be discovered if people observe closely and analyze patiently. For example, within the leadership ranks, factions are formed, circles are defined, others are attacked to build up oneself, praise is lavished on those leading cadres who will benefit one's own faction, and those leading cadres who handle affairs according to party principles are opposed, rejected, and falsely accused. The faction is the demarcation for the utilization of cadre, people are appointed according to favoritism, those who hold different views are rejected, and private influence is cultivated. In redressing false, unjust and erroneous cases, and in implementing cadre policy, they dismiss charges and give preferential treatment everywhere to people in the same faction, while for people who are not of that faction face deliberate delays and

difficulties, and are denied a solution. In the development of party members, hiring, setting wages, allocating housing, distributing supplementary assistance, etc., the criterion for handling requests is always the benefit of the faction, never the party's policy.

"Submerged rocks, with no overt stronghold" factionalism is full of duplicity and dangerous. Everyone knows that submerged rocks are to be feared more than visible rocks. The reason is that they are deep in the water and not easily seen, and ships often hit these rocks and sink, causing great losses. People who practice "submerged rock" factionalism always hold themselves up as the most revolutionary and dedicated in service of the people. Moreover, they claim that they reject from the bottom of their hearts all individualism, cliquism, and sectarianism. They juggle with odious methods, pretending to oppose factionalism, and put the "factionalist" label on those comrades who uphold party spirit and principles. Before the organization, they appear to have a strong party spirit and to hate factionalism deeply, but they secretly acknowledge the faction over the party to the extent that they would even reveal party and national secrets. Obviously, "submerged rock" factionalism is thoroughly dangerous!

At present, our party is at the juncture of a great historical transition, which is the building of our country into a strong socialist nation incorporating the Four Modernizations. If we are to complete this great historical mission, the comrades of the whole party must be unified with one heart and mind. Factionalism, on the other hand, disintegrates the party politically, corrupts it ideologically, and splits it organizationally. It destroys peace and unity and blunts the cadres' and masses' enthusiasm for implementing the Four Modernizations. Therefore, it is the great enemy of the party, the great enemy of the people, and the great enemy of the Four Modernizations. Every party member, and especially the party's leading cadres, must clearly recognize this great enemy and see that if we don't "blast away" this "submerged rock" factionalism the "ship" of the Four Modernizations will never reach the other shore.

Clearing away "submerged rock" factionalism is a formidable task. However, as the saying goes "Nothing in the world is difficult for one who sets his mind to it." Despite the fact that today's factionalism comes and goes like a shadow, it is only necessary for the comrades of the whole party to determine to solve the problem and then conscientiously implement party policy; this would expose the hidden factionalism and it can be overcome. First, we must use practice examining everyone's words and deeds. Before practice, factionalism is bound to leave tracks no matter how well hidden it may be. For example, to determine whether or not you are involved in factionalism, you need only examine how you employ cadres, how you set wages, how you deal with different opinions, etc. If you grant appointments and pay raises to those in your group and are indifferent to those in different groups, isn't this factionalism? If you say you uphold the party spirit, will it convince anyone? Second, we must analyze the historical and class origins of factionalism. Factionalism was provoked and created

by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and it has formed ideological and sentimental antagonism between this group of party members and that group of party members, between this portion of the masses and that portion of the masses. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were overthrown long ago, so why do we still have factionalism? Therefore, if we want to lay the blame for factionalism on Lin Biao and the "gang of four," we must not simply investigate the responsibilities of individuals, but we must all unite to view the future and all unite to carry out the Four Modernizations. Third, we must not only have a spirit of criticism and self-criticism between comrades, but we must also promote mutual support and understanding. Mutual support and understanding between comrades is more important than anything else. With regard to important questions, principles must be upheld without the slightest ambiguity; and with regard to questions not involving principle, there should be mutual modest yielding, not endless quibbling. In this way, no matter how serious factionalism is, it can all be overcome.

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PARTY AND STATE

HONG KONG JOURNAL CRITICIZES PRIVILEGES

HK041459 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 26, 1 Dec 79 p 4 HK

[Editorial: "If Special Privileges Are Not Abolished, China Will Not Become a Prosperous State"]

[Excerpts] To forge ahead on the road of advance, China must eliminate the roadblock, namely, "special privileges."

Apparently some people want to safeguard special privileges. These supporters of special privileges are always those who enjoy privileged positions.

The supporters of special privileges are members of the new "protect-the emperor party." By emperor we mean imperial power, an imperial power mentality and an imperial power's work style.

"What do you mean by imperial power?" Some people may become enraged over the mention of imperial power and may ask the above question in a loud and jarring voice.

Please do not be impatient. Did Mao Zedong not once describe imperial party committee secretaries at all levels as "big and small emperors?" Those people defied human and divine laws and arbitrarily punished and hit hard at people and even killed them. They were more ruthless and tyrannical than the cruel officials in feudal society. Is there any difference between them and emperors. The only difference is that they were in the garb of socialism and posed as communists. They acted more like emperors than those so-called "wise emperors" in feudal society!

Facts have proven that the 10 catastrophic years of the "cultural revolution" did the greatest harm to our country. The symptoms of the practice of what I say [word indistinct] and of patriarchy had emerged within the CCP long ago. The emphasis on collective leadership as placed by the "Eighth Party Congress" in 1956 had a sense of taking aim on a target. Mao Zedong's words and deeds uttered and carried out after 1957 deviated from the line and spirit of the Eighth Party Congress. These things show that Mao Zedong regarded opposition to personal domination of power and emphasis on collective leadership as serious challenges

to his power. Therefore, he imposed the labels of "Khrushchev" and "revisionists" on those challengers and called for "pulling the emperor off the horse." These were the causes of the "cultural revolution." Were Liu Shaoqi and his followers emperors? Although they cannot be regarded as perfect people, to describe them as emperors is hyperbole. What was the cause of the reversal of right and wrong? It resulted from a still greater reversal of right and wrong, in that he regarded his imperial power as his due share and wanted to further expand it. During those 10 years, the imperial power developed greatly and spread unchecked. As a result socialist China actually became the "silent China." We have learned this profound lesson: when the imperial power was boosted, the national power was diminished. If there had been no earth-shattering and heaven-battering "5 April" and if there had been no smashing of the "gang of four," could we still have had the vitality that has emerged in the past 3 years? However, because the imperial power mentality proliferated among and polluted quite a few cadres a long time ago, emperors who ride roughshod over people and abuse their powers can be seen everywhere in China's 9.6 million square kms of land.

Some people say that opposing special privilege is detrimental to stability and unity. This is a serious reversal of right and wrong!

We say: To promote stability and unity, we must oppose special privileges! Why? The instability of the situation is caused by the intensification of contradictions. A great current contradiction in the Chinese society is the one between cadres and the masses. It is true that this contradiction is one among the people. However, if we do not mitigate it, the instability of the situation will certainly intensify. The principal cause of this contradiction is not the people, but those cadres who cling to bureaucracy and the imperial power mentality. The general who pulled down the houses of a kindergarten to build his own houses has inevitably incurred popular indignation. This way of doing things is really detrimental to stability and unity.

Therefore, to maintain a stable political situation, we must abolish special privileges. Stability and unity are important prerequisites for realizing the four modernizations. If special privileges are not abolished, the four modernizations will not be realized and China will not become a prosperous state. This is scientific logic.

Why is it that some people have turned this logic upside down? These people just want to safeguard special privileges. To attain their goal, they have used the big stick on others under the pretext of eliminating "detriments to stability and unity." That is all there is to it!

Using the big stick on others cannot solve problems. The more they engage in suppressing democracy and the struggles against bureaucratic privileges, the more intensified contradictions they will create. The epoch of Gin Shi Huang has gone forever and the silent China has become a talking China.

Pressure upon the suppressors is growing in strength. The tide of history which opposes bureaucratic privileges is sweeping the whole nation. During the recently held congress of writers and artists, Liu Binyan, who dared to storm the system of special privileges, was elected secretary of the writers association while Chen Yi, who was powerful and influential and suppressed democracy in literature and art, failed to be elected director. Has this state of affairs fully elucidated the problems?

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

ISSUE OF CLASS STRUGGLE ADDRESSED

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 6 Nov 79 p 2

[Article by Xiao Yougen [5135 2589 2704], deputy secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Committee of Nanxiong County: "Strive To Eliminate the Evil Influence of Inflating Class Struggle"]

[Text] Editor's Note. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" made a frightful mess of the theory of class struggle, visiting ruin on real life. In their commotion about class struggle being "above everything and greater than everything," the broad masses of cadres and the masses themselves became objects for arbitrary criticism. The basic level cadres of the Jiangtou Commune that are referred to in this article who were made to suffer numbered 34 percent for an average of 1 out of every 7 peasants sustaining criticism and struggle. Just see to what an extent the class struggle was inflated! In this discussion of the problem of standards for truth, an important aspect related to practice is the need, in matters of class struggle, to go through a summarization of the lessons of experience to explore anew from a combination of theory and practice, and to see which theses of the past are correct and should be upheld and which ones are erroneous and should be either corrected or negated. On any question about which there is no unanimous perception such as whether or not there is a class struggle among the people, there must be penetrating discussion so that we can accurately perceive and handle classes and class struggle at the present stage, bring about shifts in work emphasis, and clear away ideological obstacles.

In launching discussion of the question of the standards for truth, there is one important matter that must be clarified, and that is how accurately to recognize and deal with the issues of class and class struggle. The clarification of these issues possesses extremely great significance for

our thoroughgoing criticism of the extreme leftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," for the implementation of the spirit of the Third Plenary Session, and for bringing about a shift in work emphasis. Formerly, there were some comrades who, because they had become accustomed to saying and hearing over a long period of time the extreme leftist slogans and formulations concocted by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," such as "the class struggle is above everything," or "constantly bear class struggle in mind," now look upon any change in this as "not just cutting down the flag but lowering the flag." Their ideological feelings will not change, much to the obstruction of work. For this reason, we definitely must thoroughly eliminate the fallacies spread by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" about the question of class struggle, and correct ideological perceptions.

Idealized Class Assessment Is at the Root of the Inflation of Class Struggle

Marxism tells us that the existence of classes is only interrelated with the growth of production at a certain historical stage, and that along with the development of production to a high degree must come a reversion to the annihilation of class. The historical task of socialist society is the final annihilation of classes; consequently, as a total struggle between opposing classes, it cannot persist but must inevitably gradually weaken into annihilation in the wake of the victory of socialism. But for many years Lin Biao and the "gang of four" used idealized class assessment to substitute for materialist class analysis, completely negated the great historic victory wrought by the socialist transformation of ownership of our national means of production, basically negated the fact that the majority of exploiting class elements can be remolded under certain conditions, artificially created class struggle, and inflated class struggle. They took the class struggle in our country, whose socialist transformation was virtually complete, and elevated it to a position as being "above everything and greater than everything," perpetrated turmoil everywhere, sabotaged production, and created serious adversity for socialist construction endeavors.

In actual fact, just what is the current class situation in rural villages? The preponderant amount of facts show that as a result of our country's destruction of the existing economic base on which the exploiting class relied and after many years of teaching, struggle and remolding, the exploiting class has been annihilated as a class. Take, for example, the seventh production team of the Pinggang Production Brigade of the Jiangtuo Commune where I stayed to gain first hand experience. This production team consists of a total of 29 households of which landlords and their sons and daughters occupied 22. For many years this place has been regarded as one with "piles of land-rich reactionary evil-doers," where "class struggle is very complicated." In actual fact, the land-rich elements in this production team have become, after many years of teaching and remolding, rather law-abiding, and actively participate in collective production labor without doing anything bad. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," there has not been a single offense committed nor has there appeared any political incident with a counterrevolutionary intent. Furthermore, during the

past few years quite a few of the daughters and sons of the wealthy have been elected production team cadres by the masses, and some have been elected red flag production team leaders for the entire commune. It is because most of the land-rich elements have made a rather good showing that all 195 landlord elements in the commune had this label removed in the course of the recent work of removing labels from the wealthy, following discussion and deliberation by the peasant masses. These facts are an extraordinarily powerful lesson for those who believe that not only will the nature of the landed rich never change but that their sons' and daughters' bones will forever be black." Those who use old forms to better the new situation that has developed with the result that they still mistakenly suppose that the landlord and rich peasant class "still lives in body and in spirit" should really study Comrade Mao Zedong's "On Practice" and Marxist expositions on the standards for determining class, as well as thoroughly study and investigate the existing class situation in our country. Never again should idealized class assessment that is divorced from reality be used to treat the current situation of class struggle.

"Wholesale Capitalism" Is the Chief Manifestation of the Inflation of the Class Struggle in Rural Villages

In the past, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" misused the concept of class struggle to carry out class struggle among the people representing the so-called struggle between the "two roads" as the "principal ingredient" of class struggle in rural villages. Within a certain number of years, rural villages went from "cutting off the tail of capitalism" to "criticism of capitalist tendencies"; from criticism of the "spontaneous influence of small production" to attacks on the "bourgeois nouveau riche." Today "a small handful would be criticized," and tomorrow "a small handful" would be struggled with until over the months and years a large segment of the basic level cadres and peasant masses would be attacked.

Under the slogan of "wholesale capitalism," proper family sideline occupations and country fair trade permitted by government policies became the principal objects of criticism. For commune members to raise a few chickens was "capitalism," and to go to market to sell a few jin of vegetables was "capitalism"; to go up into the hills to earn a little from the "surrounding country" was also "capitalism," and if a peasant used some money he had accumulated from his own labor to build a few rooms, he became "nouveau riche." According to statistics from the Jiangtuo Commune, of the 1,698 households in the entire commune, those designated as seriously practicing "capitalism" numbered 513 households or a total, of 42 percent of the households, with an average of 1 out of every 7 peasants being criticized and struggled with or sent to an indoctrination class to "fight selfishness and repudiate revisionism." The peasant masses spoke of "criticism for capitalism" as causing a constant state of anxiety.

Under the slogan of "wholesale capitalism," collectively operated industrial sideline production became "three serious and three light" "tendencies

toward capitalism." Brick and tile kilns and small processing plants were "black nests of capitalism," and to invest a little labor in sideline production was "to take money as the key link." It was really that everything was connected to the key link and money; capitalism was everywhere. The result of this "wholesale capitalism" was that relations between cadres and the masses became ever more tense, the more it was criticized the more production retrogressed, and the more the collective economy was criticized the poorer it became. Cadres loudly shouting "class struggle as the key link" proliferated, and those who knew the least about the economy and those who had no talents became, in the end, the most revolutionary "advanced elements." "Wholesale capitalism" inflicted deep wounds on the Jiangtuo Commune. Just take the Pinggang Brigade as an example. In the 60's, the Pinggang Brigade was an advanced unit in Nanxioung County in terms of money and grain derived from production. But after "wholesale capitalism," production regressed and a brigade that once had had a surplus of grain became a brigade in need of grain; the way became blocked for many enterprises, and industrial sideline production was forced into collapse. Total income for the brigade derived from enterprises declined from more than 80,000 yuan to more than 50,000 yuan. Individual income for commune members declined on an average by more than 30 yuan, and commune production of chickens and ducks averaged less than 10 per member. Commune members said, "Such a 'class struggle as the key link' is actually class struggle as a net that enmeshes everyone!" Once Lin Biao and the "gang of four" fell from power, the Pinggang Brigade combined theory with practice to make a penetrating criticism of the extreme leftist line that Lin Biao and the "gang of four" had pursued; a new face appeared again and agricultural production had three bumper harvests in a row once more, to become, in one leap, the brigade in the commune with the greatest increase in yields, and the highest per unit yields. These facts demonstrate that "wholesale capitalism" brought about an inflation of the class struggle with catastrophic results for rural villages.

Real life shows that after land reform and three great campaigns of reform, feudalistic and capitalistic systems of exploitation have been wiped out in rural villages, small production reshaped, and the socialist system has established its own stable rule. Though we cannot say that the final victory has been won against capitalism, the scope and size of the struggle between capitalism and socialism has become smaller and smaller, and the general tendency of struggle of opposites in contradictions is toward detente. Thus, to exaggerate the danger of capitalist resurgence and to consider as "capitalism" in wholesale and especially large amounts the actions of some peasants who have been corrupted by bourgeois ideology so that they feather their own nests at public expense or benefit themselves at the expense of others is doubtlessly to confuse two kinds of contradictions that differ in quality and to inflate class struggle.

"The Philosophy of Struggle" is a branch of Lin Biao's and the "gang of four's" inflated class struggle

Lin Biao and the "gang of four" purposely distorted Marxist philosophy as it pertains to contradictions. The struggle of opposites and the identity of opposites are principles of dialectical unity, but they metaphysically talked of struggle, but did not talk of unity and identity. They also took the individual arguments or scraps of conversation of revolutionary leaders as extreme leftist "philosophy of struggle" for window dressing, and talked fatuously about "struggle is life." They even egged people to shout crazily, "not to struggle is to go backward; not to struggle is to fall; not to struggle is revisionism," and they continuously called upon people to "struggle, struggle, struggle." In actual fact, they wanted to struggle our party and our socialist society into chaos so that they could usurp the party and seize power in the midst of the chaos. Only 10 brigades consisting of 100 production teams of the Jiangtuo Commune were involved in the temporary hubbub of the "philosophy of struggle," and there were 59 cadres of the brigade and the production team who were taken to task, amounting to about 34 percent of the total number of principal basic level cadres. The basic level political authority in rural villages established by our party after liberation was thrown into a state of extended turmoil. Facts show that when there is a departure from the scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts with blind "struggle, struggle, struggle," not only is no progress possible but, on the contrary, a regression occurs in the midst of the artificially created turmoil.

At the present time, Comrade Hua Guofeng's "Report on the Work of the Government" delivered at the Second Plenary Session of the Fifth National People's Congress is being studied everywhere, as is Comrade Ye Jianying's address at the conference on the occasion of the 30th national anniversary to develop a deep discussion of the standards for truth. We should closely combine theory with practice and fully unmask the extreme leftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," eradicate their odious influence on the issue of class struggle and make our ideology catch up with the shift in work emphasis of the whole party, conduct class struggle in a proper way, and struggle heart and soul to realize the Four Modernizations!

9432

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

TRUTH CRITERION MUST REPLACE BLIND SUPERSTITION

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Oct 79 p 4

[Article by Jiang Wei [3068 5017]: "The Conqueror of Chu and the Contemporary Blind Worshipers"]

[Text] In reading history, I am often baffled by the death of the Conqueror of Chu, Xiang Yu. And here I certainly cannot ask a present-day Sherlock Holmes to open the coffin of Xiang Yu, who died over 2,000 years ago, and make an investigation which will tell us whether he committed suicide or not.

That the Conqueror of Chu cut his own throat after his soldiers were defeated at Wujiang is a general conclusion that has been held throughout the ages and it is not necessary to dispute it. The question is: How is it that Xiang Yu, who regarded himself as having "the strength to root up mountains and the energy to dominate the world," after having suffered one crushing defeat was put into such a hopeless situation that the only way out was to commit suicide? In this regard, Xiang Yu himself was certainly not clear. When about to die, he heaved a long sigh: "It is Heaven that dooms me; it is not the result of the battle." This is well documented. The so-called "battle," broadly speaking, means his social practice. Actually, it has been precisely proven by his practice that the Conqueror of Chu, in ideological line, political line and organizational line, committed a series of mistakes. He was self-willed, killed people like flies and appointed people by favoritism. Although he once was in an excellent situation, in the end he could not avoid the destruction of his entire army. In the final analysis, his death did result from his "battle." It was there that he sighed and groaned, blaming God--if this wasn't being muddle-headed about death, then what was it? No wonder that Sima Qian said that "...for 5 years he led his soldiers in laying waste to his country, and he himself died in Dongcheng still unsure of the situation and not blaming himself. Therefore, how can it not be a mistake to say 'It is Heaven that dooms me; it is not the result of the battle'?" This, without a doubt, is a reproof of Xiang Yu, viz, you don't know why you died!

Not to know why you must die--during the 10 years that Lin Biao and the "gang of four" indulged in wanton persecution, this was definitely not a rare sight. For example, with the poison and bewitchment of their slogan "Attack with reasoning and defend with force," they engaged in all-out civil war. Some youths shouted, "We pledge to defend to the death...," being full of the blind lofty sentiment of "If you understand it carry it out, and even if you don't understand it still carry it out," and killed each other. This kind of death, compared with the death of Xiang Yu, who lamented more than 2,000 years ago that "It is Heaven that dooms me; it is not the result of the battle," both displaying an unclear, confused attitude about their deaths, in this respect is a tragedy of the same kind.

Obscurantism is injurious in this way: when you are alive it ossifies your thinking and when you are dead it makes your death inexplicable. However, all obscurantism is like the darkness that fears fire. It most of all fears the brilliant rays of "practice is the sole criterion for testing truth." Therefore, if we, as Comrade Mao Zedong advocated, use the practice of countless people as the sole criterion for testing truth and thus clearly distinguish truth from falsehood and judge what is right and what is wrong, then people will only test the failures or successes of "battles" and will not again blindly follow the superstition of relying on "Heaven," will not again be foolishly loyal and filial. An old saying is: "When a state is about to prosper the people are listened to; when a state is about to perish the spirits are listened to." To pass the test of practice, upholding the correct and discarding the incorrect--this is a great liberation of people's thinking, a great increase in society's productive force.

However, the situation being thus, it will not do for anyone to again use obscurantist things to threaten, cheat and punish people. Lazy people cannot again just sit back and draw their salaries; muddle-headed people cannot again blindly issue orders. Everything that rejects the judgment of reality, such as "power is truth" and "what is approved is truth," will not work.

Presumably, precisely because of this, there are people who attack "practice is the sole criterion for testing truth" as "chopping down the banner." Here, of course, there are people who themselves are leftover evil elements of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and who even more still have the sounds of the temple bells of the superstition of those days ringing in their ears. If they would not always lower their heads to make calculations but instead raise their heads to earnestly look at the true situation, perhaps they could understand that these bell sounds are a mistaken "raising high" encouraged by people with private interests in mind.

PARTY AND STATE

PARTY CADRES CALLED ON TO DEVELOP DISCUSSION OF TRUTH

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 3 Sep 79 p 4

[Article: "Provincial Local and County Leadership Must Take the Lead in Discussing the Criterion for Truth and in Criticizing the Ultraleftist Line"]

[Text] NCNA, Hangzhou, 2 Sep--In a recent speech at the Zhejiang Province Farmland Capital Construction Conference, First Secretary of the Zhejiang Party Committee Tie Ying [6993 3841] said that although discussions in Zhejiang on the question of the criterion of truth were not late in getting started, they had not yet achieved either depth or breadth, the ideological stranglehold of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" had not yet been completely broken, and their pernicious influence was still far from eradicated. Some cadres do not have a very deep understanding of the spirit and policies of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee and have not exerted themselves at carrying them out, even harboring one kind of resentment or other. This is inseparable from insufficient rectitude with regard to the ideological line and failure to resolve the standard of how to discriminate between true and false.

On the basis of the circumstances in Zhejiang Province, Tie Ying suggested that the following few questions should be grasped firmly in the course of discussions of the standard for truth.

1. Clarify what is the only standard for the examination of truth.

Only practice can be the standard for the examination of truth. Any other standard deviates from Marxism.

The practice standard and bookishness are totally opposite. Bookishness takes books as the standard for evaluating true and false, assuming that everything found in books is accurate and that we should act in accordance with it. Anything not to be found in books cannot be proposed and cannot be done; if it is proposed and done, that would be "departing from the classics and rebelling against orthodoxy." Historically, our party has suffered serious grief from bookishness, and this has been an extremely profound lesson. One of the weapons used by Wang Ming [3769 2494] in

promoting his "left" opportunist line was bookishness, also called dogmatism. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" also relied on bookishness in promoting their ultraleft line. They assembled a book of "quotes" to vulgarize Mao Zedong Thought; they fragmented the writings of Chairman Mao and used them as a club with which to beat people. The "gang of four" also came up with "always work according to existing policies," which pushed bookishness to its limits. Bookishness is promoting obscurantism and a policy of keeping the people in ignorance. The pernicious influence of bookishness ossifies some people's thinking, it keeps people from combining the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought with the practice of the Four Modernizations and endlessly studying new circumstances, proposing new problems, summarizing new experience, and resolving new contradictions.

Everything that has been criticized or praised in the past should undergo examination in practice. Those which are correct should be adhered to and those that are in error corrected. Many of the things criticized by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" are true Marxism and scientific socialism. We must not only adhere to these things, but we must carry them forward as well. The so-called "emerging new things" publicized by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were actually all decadent--the goods of feudal fascism. We not only cannot continue to praise these things, but we must resolutely oppose them.

2. We must clarify our country's present class situation and the question of class struggle.

A proper appraisal of the class situation and the question of class struggle is the basis for formulating and implementing a correct political line. Lin Biao's and the "gang of four's" analysis of our country's class situation and the question of class struggle and the so-called laws they concocted were all meant to serve their counterrevolutionary purpose of throwing the whole country into turmoil and seizing party power. We suffered much on account of this, and we have experienced a bitter historical lesson.

Now, the Party Central Committee has correctly analyzed our country's present class situation and the question of class struggle and has pointed out that the principle contradiction facing our society is to shift the focus of the whole party's work to socialist modernization. This is a great historical transformation. We certainly must conscientiously study Premier Hua Guofeng's "Report on the Work of the Government," and criticize Lin Biao and the "gang of four's" reactionary fallacies concerning "new changes in class relationships," the existence of a "bourgeoisie" within the party, as well as "overall dictatorship." We should clearly recognize that after the elimination of the system of exploitation, the principal task of the socialist revolution, basically, would never again be manifested in class struggle but rather in the energetic development of the productive force and, in this process, there would be a gradual reform of inappropriate superstructure and production relationships, making our national and economic systems move without interruption toward perfection

and expediting the development of productive force. If this were not the case, and if we stubbornly carried out endless "class struggle" and political movements, the only result would be social and political chaos, the destruction of peace and unity, and the Four Modernizations would be impeded.

3. We must clarify the distinctions between scientific socialism and Lin Biao's and the "gang of four's" false socialism and feudal socialism.

The ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" was largely manifested in the substitution of false socialism and feudal socialism for Marxist scientific socialism. The "ultimate transition" that they advocated assumed that the higher the degree of public ownership, the greater the superiority. They used a reactionary egalitarianism and agricultural socialist ideology to destroy the principle of "to each according to his work." They advocated asceticism and opposed the principle of material benefits. They opposed socialist commodity production, denied the law of value, and said that under the socialist system, all commodities, goods, value, and distribution according to work formed the foundation of capitalism. Their fallacies of false socialism seriously damaged the socialist productive force and productive relationships. Their pernicious influence even today makes many cadres too timid to implement economic policies and reform the economic management system, mistakenly believing that this will encourage capitalism and impede socialism. For this reason, we must put a great deal of effort, in accordance with the standard of practice, into criticizing the false socialism and feudal socialism of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and into upholding scientific socialism.

4. We must clarify the relationship between socialist modernization and socialist democratization.

Without socialist democratization, there can be no socialist modernization. Without complete socialist democratization, the masses of people will not be masters in their own house, production force will not be able to develop rapidly, and production relationships will not be stabilized. During the 10 years that Lin Biao and the "gang of four" rampaged about, climbing into high positions, there were many lessons to be learned. One of them was that democratic life in the party was not sound. With regard to the perverse acts of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the mass of party members felt a rankling hatred for what they saw but had no way to apply sanctions against them. Our country has a tradition of more than 2,000 years of feudal rule, and now the feudal ruling class has been destroyed. However, the influence of the ideology of feudalism still persists and still influences all aspects of party and social life, and this is our heavy historical burden. Many of the things Lin Biao and the "gang of four" did were feudalistic and fascistic, and we must certainly criticize them severely in order to raise the people's consciousness for the development of socialist democracy and the strengthening of the socialist legal system.

In conclusion, Tie Ying pointed out that the key to the development of discussions on the question of the standard of truth and criticism of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" lies in the leadership. The provincial, local, and county levels must take the lead in study and in criticism and serve as examples.

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CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

JIANGSU HUSBAND EXECUTED FOR POISONING WIFE

OW021639 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0130 GMT 30 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpts] Nanjing, 30 Nov--Acting in accordance with the procedures of law and with the approval of the upper-level judicial department, the People's Court of Guannan County in Jiangsu Province on 11 November sentenced murderer Zhu Yuping to death and he was executed immediately. On hearing of Zhu Yuping's execution, the people of Guannan County happily said: the criminal case, pending for 3 long years, has finally been solved.

On the evening of 30 October 1976, female member Meng Linglan of Ningzhuang commune in Guannan County suddenly vomited, became breathless and violently tossed in bed. When her relatives and neighbors brought her to the commune's hospital for emergency treatment, this woman who was in the seventh month of her pregnancy died despite medical help.

Before she died, Meng Linglan repeatedly told others that her illness was caused by a bottle of nutritious liquid for pregnant women brought by her husband Zhu Yuping. On 6 November 1976, Zhu Yuping was taken into custody by the Public Security Bureau of Guannan County for further investigation. He confessed the same evening that it was he who had poisoned his wife by replacing a hospital drug bottle for his wife with one containing insecticide. He also explained why he had killed his wife. After his return to his native place from the army, he worked as a driver for the Foreign Trading Company of Quannan Prefecture and gradually developed an interest for urban family life. Because his own wife was a rural woman, he decided to poison her and live with another woman in the city.

But a month later, Zhu Yuping, who was still detained by the county's public security bureau, completely retracted his original confession. There was also a rumor among the people that Zhu Yuping was treated unjustly.

Zhu Yaolun, Zhu Yuping's father who was deputy director of the county's resettlement office, was very angry and did not know what to do when he learned that his son had made a confession. He decided to send a

secret letter to Zhu Yuping, urging him to retract his original confession and deny all charges against him.

After discovering that Wang Yifu, a temporary employee at the detention house who frequently delivered meals to prisoners, lived at a place near a production brigade under Liutang commune, Zhu Yuping's father invited the brigade's secretary to his house and asked for his help to deliver the secret letter to his son. This brigade secretary immediately discussed with Wang Yifu on how to fulfill the mission, and the secret letter was finally delivered to Zhu Yuping. The letter said: "Dear son Yuping: One who kills must die and the law is merciless. You must resolutely not admit your crime. (swallow it after reading)."

Due to Zhu Yaolun's interference and sabotage, the judicial department took 3 long years to investigate and handle the murder case against Zhu Yuping. Zhu Yaolun was expelled from party membership and dismissed from official post for crime of shielding his son.

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI MILITARY MEDICAL ACADEMY--The Shanghai No 2 Military Medical College of the PLA, an institution for training medical and health personnel for the armed forces, has invigorated its teaching and research activities since the smashing of the "gang of four." At the 2-day symposium which ended on 30 November, 188 theses were submitted which showed the tremendous changes that had taken place. Since the "gang of four's" downfall, the academy, which was directly controlled by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," has cleared 470 comrades' reputations, reinstated 43 intellectuals to their leading posts and promoted a number of people to professors, associate professors, instructors, army surgeons and engineers. [OW081425 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Nov 79 OW]

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

REBUILD OLD URBAN AREAS, USE LESS FARMLAND FOR HOUSING

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Oct 79 p 1

[Newsletter by XINHUA NEWS AGENCY reporters Xia Lin [1115 2651] and Shi Bo [0670 0590]]

[Text] While covering Tianjin, we saw clusters of new houses built on vegetable plots and paddy fields on its outskirts, but the old urban areas within city limits looked the same as before, with many narrow streets and dilapidated houses. Such conditions could not help but remind us of a problem--in building urban dwellings, why can't we use less farmland and rebuild more old areas?

Before liberation, Tianjin was a semifeudal, semicolonial city, with no city planning to speak of and the houses were in utter disrepair. Of the city's existing buildings, about 50 percent were built more than 40 years ago. After liberation, large numbers of new houses were built all over the city, but in the densely-inhabited Heping, Nankai, Hungqiao and Hedong areas, clusters of neglected old areas still remain. Most of the houses in these old areas were built on low terrain, are humid and dark inside and have cracked and alkali-damaged walls. Also, about 240,000 square meters of houses are situated lower than the yards around or next to them; the yards are lower than the hutungs and the hutungs lower than the streets. So, at the advent of the rainy season, the yards are virtually turned into reservoirs. The overwhelming majority of these houses are already beyond repair and urgently need to be torn down and rebuilt.

On the outskirts of Tianjin we saw another sight. Rows and rows of dormitories have been built on what used to be vegetable gardens and paddy fields. According to statistics prepared by the relevant department, 1,400 mu of land were requisitioned last year for the construction of houses. This year, due to the expansion of new residential areas, another 14,000-odd mu of land belonging to 23 brigades were requisitioned. As a result, six brigades had their organization rights revoked on grounds of lack of arable land, and more than 40,000 people engaged in agriculture were called to move to the city. If such a situation continues, it is bound to cause a shrinkage in farmland outside of the city and an expansion of city limits, which would increase the burdens on the government in regard to the supply and demand of goods.

Some comrades working in the relevant department in Tianjin told us that it is not only necessary but entirely feasible to combine urban construction with rebuilding old areas and that they should proceed hand in hand. Such integration has the following advantages:

1. Economize investment. By combining the rebuilding of old areas with the construction of new houses, we can make good use of the initial public construction plan of the municipal government without resorting to massive earthwork engineering. According to statistics, if we compare rebuilding an old area with opening up a new area, we can save 18 yuan in land fill costs for every square meter and 13 yuan in drainage and road repair costs; on the other hand, if we use new land to build homes, we will have to invest an additional 50 yuan or thereabouts per square meter. From the end of last year till now, the government paid out 16.81 million yuan for land requisition fees alone to build new residential areas throughout the city.

2. The mass welcome. Generally speaking, urban residents hope to live in new homes built on original ground [0626 0966], which would facilitate their lives and work, and they do not want to move to relatively far places on the city's outskirts. Recently, when a relevant department of Tianjin municipality investigated the new residential areas in Tazhigu, Zhenlidao and Beicang, it found out that nearly 5,000 houses, measuring more than 100,000 square meters, were still vacant. This abnormal phenomenon, existing as it does when housing is in tight supply, deserves the attention of the relevant department.

3. Rebuilding old areas is advantageous for realizing the city's overall planning. The narrow and crooked roads in old areas can be integrated into reconstruction projects and widened to become straight and even roads, reserved for green belts, and planted with trees and flowers. Furthermore, in line with the requirements of people's livelihood, we can build stores, schools, hospitals, cultural centers, theaters, bus stations, etc., thereby gradually transforming the old city into a clean and beautiful modern city.

Therefore, doing well in the rebuilding of old areas is like killing many birds with one stone, so why don't we do it? Of course, this does not at all mean that we are not going to open up new residential areas; rather, we must make all-round considerations on the basis of city planning by integrating the construction of new areas with the rebuilding of old areas. On the average, each person involved in agriculture on Tianjin's outskirts occupies 1.39 mu of farmland. As the population steadily grows, the farmland decreases annually. Therefore, saving land for capital construction has become a most urgent problem. The best way to use less agricultural land or none at all for the construction of dwellings is to rebuild the city's old areas on a massive scale. This, however, is a major task of strategic importance.

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CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

LACK OF SANITATION SERVICES CRITICIZED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Nov 79 p 2

[Newsletter by reporters Bao Guangqian [7637 0342 0467] and Qiu Yongsheng [6726 3057 3932]: "Continue 'A Business That Needs To Be Developed'"]

[Text] A considerable number of streets and alleys in Beijing frequently give people the impression of being filthy and messy. In some residential areas stagnant water is everywhere; in some alleys an offensive smell permeates the air; at some street corners all sorts of things are scattered about in a careless manner. Many of the masses say that such a living environment is altogether not in keeping with the position of the nation's capital.

There are no sewers or drains to carry off water and waste matter in many residential compounds and small streets or narrow lanes, and residents have been forced to dig small ditches to dispose of wash water. This wash water often issues forth from courtyards into the alleys and from the alleys overflows into the streets. Along Beixinqiao, 29 of the 35 alleys have no sewerage and 287 compounds have no cesspools. Inside Dong Zhi Men, along Nanshuncheng, 100 of the 131 residential compounds are not connected to the sewage system. The section of sewerage along Beixun alley has been blocked and waste water flows everywhere. People have come to call the street "Dragon Beard Ditch," because it is smelly everywhere. Some say that they even feel nauseous when taking their meals. Cadres of this street have made more than 10 telephone calls to the departments concerned and written three letters to the district and municipal party committees. Several months have now elapsed and filthy water still flows as before. Out of anger, several families residing there have refused to pay their rent and sanitation fees. According to our understanding, three departments are responsible for the repair and maintenance of the underground system of sewers in Beijing. Sewers located within a residential compound belong to the housing control agency, those located in an alley to the cleaning squads, and those located in a main street to a municipal government department. Even then, responsibility for them has not been very clearly defined. For this reason, when a problem arises concerning sewer pipes, each will try to shirk off and for a long time no solution will be forthcoming.

In Beijing there are several thousand public latrines that have not been repaired for years and years, and as a result, feces and urine often flow out. Off the West Street of the Great Hall of the People, liquid waste will issue forth from the two public latrines of Qianhongjing Alley and Niener Alley on a fine day and spurt out on a rainy day. Sometimes it even flows into low-lying residential compounds in the neighborhood. Off Beichang Street, liquid waste oozing forth from the cesspool of the public latrine on Daoiyi Alley and Yangchuang Lane regularly flows into the main street. Yet another problem is that there are too few public latrines in some places. On ever crowded Wang Fu Jing Street, where pedestrians number over 200,000 daily, there are only three public latrines, and two of them are small latrines and they are located inside the Dong Feng Bazaar and the Bai Huo Da Lou [Wang Fu Jing Department Store] to boot. The masses have reported that the time they usually spend in looking for a latrine on that street exceeds that spent in doing their shopping.

In Beijing there are some streets that are never repaired when they are in need and never swept when they become dirty. At the worst, nobody will mind if things are scattered there in a careless manner or if the road surface is dug up at random. On the south side of Er Hao Yuan on Yuetanbei Street, there used to be a quite wide section of roadway. In recent years, all sorts of building materials, such as bricks, lime, sand, gravel and reinforced concrete slabs, have been piled up there. When one pile of materials is hauled away, another pile is dumped there. Some people leave behind a heap of smashed bricks, others a pile of broken stones. Not long ago an eating house and a warehouse were built there; recently a one-story building was added to make the roadway all the more narrow. And the surface of the road has become so uneven that sometimes it is difficult for even a bicycle to pass through.

Environmental sanitation in the suburban areas is even worse than in the inner city. Due to lack of supervision, cesspits and manure yards are breeding places for a lot of flies and mosquitoes. A great deal of sewage carried off from the inner city is drained into rivers before it is treated, polluting waterways, the soil and underground water sources. Of the city's four principal drainage channels, three have not been dredged for more than a decade and they have been clogged with silt. Several of the main subterranean drainage conduits are full to overflowing, and every rainy season, flooding occurs in more than 160 places, about 15,000 private houses are inundated, water leaks into 12,000 residential homes, and as many as 50,000 people suffer damages.

Public sanitation has a close bearing on the livelihood of the masses of people. There is nobody to take care of certain problems and for a long time they cannot be resolved. These are not small matters that can or cannot be left alone. According to estimates made by the departments concerned, it does not cost too much to organize public sanitation well. If only we squander a little less money on capital construction, it will be enough. A great number of people have pointed out that the key to the solution of problems concerning public sanitation lies in whether the departments concerned, and particularly those people in charge, attach importance to it or not.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

NINGXIA RADIO HAILS NEW ROLE OF OLD CADRES

[HK030522 Editorial Report HK] Yinchuan Ningxia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT on 2 Dec 79 reported that Comrade (Li Hai), former acting director of the Regional Commerce Bureau, has been working as advisor to the bureau since May. During this period, "he has carried forward the revolutionary traditions, acted as a good staff officer and continued to contribute his efforts for socialist modernization. He is respected and praised by the cadres and masses." (Li Hai) is 68 [years old] this year. He joined the revolution in 1933 and has worked well for many years. In view of his illness and advancing age, the regional CCP committee decided last May that he should work as advisor to the Commerce Bureau instead of continuing as its acting director. He regularly puts forward suggestions and views to the bureau party group and the departments concerned.

The radio also broadcast a short commentary on this topic, entitled "For Old Cadres To Act as Advisors Is a Glorious and Heavy Task Imposed on Them by the Party and by History." The commentary noted the many years of experience of old cadres, citing (Li Hai) as a fine example. It said: "At present a number of old cadres find it difficult to continue working due to illness or age. We should assign them to advisor or counsellor posts, to reduce their work burden and also allow them to continue to put forward their ideas, do a good job of passing on their experiences and helping and leading forward younger cadres, and to continue to contribute their efforts for the party's cause. This is the glorious and heavy task imposed on old cadres by the party and by history." The commentary also noted: "For old cadres to act as advisors is certainly not a sinecure; they make tangible contributions to the four modernizations. Advisors can help the party organizations to do a good job of political and ideological work, pass on their experiences and help and lead forward the younger cadres, and cultivate successors to the revolutionary cause." There are many tasks they can usefully do.

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BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL WOMEN PACESETTERS--The Nei Monggol Regional Women's Federation adopted a resolution on 4 December to give citations to 27 "8 March" red-banner pacesetters, 19 "8 March" red-banner collectives, 100 advanced child-care organizations and 150 outstanding nursery workers. The resolution also calls on women of all nationalities in the region to learn from advanced individuals and urges women's organizations at all levels to continue development of the "8 March" red-banner emulation campaign in a deep and sustained way. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Dec 79 SK]

GANSU PARTY CONFERENCE--The provincial party school work conference held recently discussed how to make party school work serve the four modernizations. The conference called on party schools to teach cadres Marxism, management skills and science and technology. [SK280712 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 22 Nov 79 SK]

JILIN ACCOUNTANT TRAINING CLASS--The Jilin Provincial Agricultural Bank recently held a training class in Changling County. The class focused on the accounting of revenue distribution at those production teams which have been divided into work groups. Agricultural bank personnel at prefectural and county levels and instructors for rural commune and brigade accountants from all parts of the province attended the class. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Nov 79 SK]

LIAONING BLIND-DEAF-DUMB CONGRESS--Associations of the blind, deaf and dumb in 10 municipalities and most counties and districts in Liaoning Province have already resumed their activities. The third provincial congress of the blind, deaf and dumb was held in Shenyang from 24 to 27 November. At the congress, the representatives listened to and discussed the work report made by the second committee of the provincial association of the blind, deaf and dumb and elected the members for the third committee and delegates to the Third National Congress of the Blind, Deaf and Dumb. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Nov 79 SK]

LIAONING MODEL WORKERS--A report group composed of representatives of advanced enterprises and model workers from various parts of the country organized by the Liaoning Provincial Trade Union Council started its report tour in Liaoning Province on 22 October. The group held 29 report sessions in Shenyang, Anshan, Luda, Jinzhou, Dandong and Yingkou municipalities, attended by more than 45,000 people. The reports stated the deeds of the advanced enterprises and model workers, which deeply inspired those attending the session. The group finished its activities recently. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Nov 79 SK]

SHANDONG UNITED FRONT CONFERENCE--A provincial united front work conference was held from 15 to 27 November in Jinan Municipality. Attending the conference were directors of the united front work departments of various prefectural, municipal and county party committees and persons in charge of united front work in large enterprises, provincial departments concerned and universities and colleges. Zhao Lin and (Gao Keqing), secretaries of the Shandong Provincial Party Committee, attended and spoke at the conference. [SK050240 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Nov 79 SK]

SHANDONG LEGAL SYSTEM MEETING--A Shandong provincial meeting on legal system propaganda and education was held from 8 to 29 November in Jinan Municipality. Responsible comrades of procuratorates and courts at municipal, prefectural and county levels attended the meeting. (Gao Keqing), secretary of the Shandong Provincial Party Committee, delivered a speech at the meeting. The meeting revealed that groups of criminals were making trouble in cities and that effective measures must be adopted to strengthen public order in Shandong Province. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Nov 79 SK]

SHANDONG YOUTH FEDERATION--The first session of the fifth committee of the Shandong Provincial Youth Federation was opened on 2 December in Jinan. The tasks of this session were to sum up the work done since the last meeting of the provincial youth federation, to discuss and set forth future tasks for the federation, and to elect the chairman, deputy chairmen and permanent members of the fifth provincial youth federation. (Zhang Shoufu), deputy secretary of the Shandong Provincial CYL Committee, gave a report during the session. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Dec 79 SK]

SHANDONG STUDENT FEDERATION CONGRESS--The fourth congress of the Shandong Provincial Student Federation opened in Jinan on 2 December. At the congress, Comrade (Zhai Faming) gave a report entitled "Let Us Resolve To Devote Ourselves to the Four Modernizations and Be College Students Who Are Morally, Intellectually and Physically Developed." [SK110448 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Dec 79 SK]

SHANDONG PHYSICAL CULTURE MEETING--The Shandong provincial experience exchange meeting on school physical culture and public health work was held in Huang County between 23 to 29 November. Attending the meeting were responsible comrades of education, physical culture and public health departments at all levels, and of CYL organizations; and advanced representatives of collectives and models in physical culture and public health work in schools. Comrade Lin Ping, standing committee member of the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee, addressed the meeting. A total of 132 collectives and 68 models were commended at the meeting for their advanced work. [SK110448 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Dec 79 SK]

NEI MONGGOL SPORTS AWARDS--The Nei Monggol Regional Physical Culture and Sports Commission held an awards rally on 30 November to commend athletes and coaches who performed outstandingly well at the fourth national sports meet. Wang Duo, permanent secretary of the Nei Monggol regional party committee, spoke at the rally. He encouraged athletes to achieve success in the upcoming 22d International Olympics Games to be held in Moscow. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Dec 79 SK]

SHANGHAI SOCIAL ORDER--The political departments of Shanghai's industry and communications front and the municipal public security bureau on 1 December held a meeting to exchange experience on maintaining social order and strengthening enterprise protection. The meeting listened to experience accumulated by the No 22 Cotton Mill and three other factories. They urged all enterprises to closely cooperate with the party organizations in educating young offenders, dealing a telling blow to all criminals, and in guarding against criminal activities. (Lin Delin), deputy chief of Shanghai's Public Security Bureau and others spoke at the meeting. They called on the party organizations at various levels to carry forward the spirit of related documents adopted by the party Central Committee and the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee, provide stronger leadership over social order, give full publicity on the socialist legal system, do an even better job in educating young offenders, and to cooperate with the public security departments in combating criminals. [OW101935 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Dec 79 OW]

SHANGHAI DRAMA--On 30 November, the Chinese youth art theater staged in Shanghai "Return Sail," a drama which expresses the yearning of the compatriots in Taiwan to return to the motherland. Watching the performance were Zhang Chengzhong, vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee and the municipal CPPCC committee; Li Gancheng, Zhao Zukang, Feng Depei and (Jing Renqiu), vice chairmen of the municipal CPPCC committee, and (Zhang Yaohui) and Ye Shangzhi, deputy directors of the municipal CCP committee's united front work department. [OW081425 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Nov 79 OW]

SHANDONG CONFERENCE ON PRE-SCHOOLS--A provincial nursery and kindergarten work conference was held in Jinan from 16 to 22 November. Attending the conference were heads of leading groups of nursery and kindergarten work from all prefectures, municipalities and counties and responsible persons of prefectural and municipal education bureaus, public health bureaus, trade union councils, women's federations and labor bureaus. Wu Kaizhang spoke at the conference. The participants pledged to develop nursery and kindergarten work in the province. [SK050240 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Nov 79 SK]

TONGJI UNIVERSITY--Beginning this year, Tongji University has begun teaching in German again. Fifty-one German language classes involving over 1,000 students and teachers have already begun. This year the school added a German language major, started a preparatory class of 100 students to study abroad in Germany, invited 6 West German specialists to China to teach German and taught preparatory classes in mathematics, physics, chemistry, drafting and biology in German. Two hundred students were drawn from the classes of 1977 and 1978 for 1 year of intensive study of German and then were sent for study in their new major in which part of the instruction was conducted in German. This year over 570 new students in 9 majors and 20 classes who study German as well as basic knowledge will gradually be taught in German. The chairman of the Foreign Languages Department and the chairman of the German Teaching Office personally conduct German classes for students. The Linguistics Office, in conjunction with German language instruction, has held 27 showings of 60 German language films. [Text] [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Oct 79 p 1] 8226

SHANGHAI TEACHERS COLLEGE--On the 13th, Shanghai Teachers College held a meeting of the entire college to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the college. Xia Zhengnong [1115 1767 6593], secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, Yang Kai [2799 1956], deputy chairman of the Municipal Revolutionary Committee, responsible comrades of concerned departments and fraternal schools and representative students of previous years gave enthusiastic congratulations. The Teachers College was created in 1954. In the past 25 years it has trained over 21,000 graduates who have provided a large group of fresh troops for a variety of places, especially Shanghai's educational front, including quite a few who have already become middle school leadership mainstays or teaching mainstays. [Text] [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Oct 79 p 1] 8226

SOUTH CHINA ENGINEERING COLLEGE--The Ministry of Education has decided to establish a Foreign Teaching Materials Center Reading Room at South China Engineering College to make it easier for teachers in higher level schools and institutes of science and engineering in Guangdong and Guangxi to read foreign teaching materials. It was formally opened at the end of August. The Reading Room has brought in over 4,000 items of teaching

materials and specialized books in basic theory in mathematics, physics and chemistry. [Text] [Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 8 Sep 79 p 1] 8226

BEIJING ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION BUREAU--Recently the Municipal Revolutionary Committee decided to turn the Municipal Revolutionary Committee's Environmental Protection Office into the Beijing Municipal Environmental Protection Bureau to further strengthen environmental protection work. After this bureau is established it will be responsible for carrying out national directions, policies and orders relevant to environmental protection, organize and meet with concerned departments to formulate long-range plans and annual plans for the city's environmental protection, thoroughly strengthen our city's environmental management, do environmental monitoring well, supervise and speed up and actively promote control of the city's environmental pollution so that the city's environmental protection work will begin to develop even better. [Text] [Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 24 Sep 79 p 1] 8226

SHANXI AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY--With the approval of the State Council, the Dazhai Agricultural College has been incorporated into the Shanxi Agricultural College which has been renamed the Shanxi Agricultural University, to be ranked as a national key institution of higher learning under the leadership of Shanxi Province. Shanxi Agricultural University was formally established on 1 September. Current students at Dazhai Agricultural College have all been transferred to take courses formally at Shanxi Agricultural University. This year Shanxi Agricultural University is enrolling new students in accordance with the admissions standards for key universities. Shanxi Agricultural College used to be an agricultural institution of higher learning with a good foundation, but due to the destruction and disruption of the "gang of four" its vitality was sapped. Especially under the influence of the "student agricultural strike" after the school underwent one divides into four, there was no way to guarantee the teaching quality at the three newly opened agricultural colleges because of shortages of dormitories, insufficient teachers, and shortages of apparatus and books. Dazhai Agricultural College was one of these new schools. The Shanxi Province Revolutionary Committee established a leadership team to do a good job at the merging work. The provincial Revolutionary Committee also allocated capital construction funds for the Agricultural University, and capital construction is now being speedily carried out. [Text] [Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 9 Oct 79 p 2] 8226

SHANXI COAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRY UNIVERSITY--China's first comprehensive university for training technicians and managers for the coal chemical industry--Shanxi Coal Chemical Industry University--has enrolled over 200 new students for its first term. They are already attending classes. The coal chemical industry is one of the new industries to begin to develop after the international energy crisis of the 70s and has a bright future for resolving the energy question and food, clothing and use. This Coal Chemical Industry University was established to meet the needs of building Shanxi into an

energy base centered on coal extraction and comprehensive use as rapidly as possible. Shanxi Coal Chemical Industry University has six departments: the Petrochemical Industry Technology Department as well as the departments of Chemical Industry Machinery, Engineering Materials, Chemical Engineering, Automation, and Enterprise Management, all of which are necessary to and serve petrochemical industrial technology. There are 14 fields in all. The curriculum is four years. [Text] [Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 12 Oct 79 p 2] 8226

EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS PROTEST--Comrade Editor: We are over 70 families from the Fufang [4395 2455] Neighborhood on Duolun [1122 0243] Road in the Heping [0735 1627] District. After the earthquake our homes were destroyed. Temporary housing was erected on No 18 Middle School's athletic field. We have all been wondering when we can return to our neighborhood and when can we live in the houses built for us? Year after year has passed and where our old houses were is still a pile of rubble. Some people have been to all the departments concerned but have not got one straight answer. Temporary housing, as the name implies, is just a building of a temporary nature which can be used for only a few years. Furthermore, temporary housing is structurally simple, with low ceilings which can have an effect on people's health and the growth of children. This is especially true in the summertime when it is hot and humid and impossible to sleep at night. It is very damp and clothing and other things mildew. Some young people have suffered from rheumatism because of the dampness. Most of us are working couples who are at work during the daytime but cannot rest in the evening. It is unrealistic to say that housing doesn't have an effect on production. At the same time, living in a school definitely keeps the schools from teaching. For this reason we earnestly demand that our houses be repaired at an early date. The Residents of Fufang Neighborhood. [Text] [Tienjin TIENJIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Oct 79 p 2] 8226

TEMPORARY HOUSING COMPLAINTS--Comrade Editor: It has been over 3 years since the violent earthquake, but we are still living in temporary housing and still today there is no news that the houses damaged by the earthquake are repaired. Our family lived in Yanghe [7402 0735] Neighborhood on Jianshe [1696 6080] Road, Xiaobailou [1420 4101 2869] Street. There were over 40 families on the court. After the earthquake some of the families lived in temporary buildings in a school playground and some have lived in temporary buildings on a nearby street. Now the workers of these families are busy working and producing, but life in temporary buildings is constantly interfering with our work and production. Everyone summed up their idea of 3 years living in the temporary buildings: "In the summer we are soaked with rain, in winter we fear fire and we are always on guard against thieves." We heard of a neighbor who had his locks broken and his door pried open, and after we went to work we were on tenterhooks; we heard that one of the temporary buildings caught fire and our hearts were in our throats; in the rainy season rain leaks in, which goes without saying. We earnestly hope that our damaged homes can be quickly repaired to relieve us of our fear of trouble back in our homes. Liu Jingming [0491 2529 2494] Woollen Mill No 1. [Text] [Tienjin TIENJIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Oct 79 p 2] 8226

GUANGZHOU CPPCC INCREASED--The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Guangzhou Municipal Fourth Committee recently held its Third Conference. Over 160 committee members attended. At the meeting 12 additional CPPCC deputy chairmen and 32 additional members of the Standing Committee were elected. In the last dozen years there have been many personnel changes in the Guangzhou Municipal CPPCC. Originally there were nine chairmen and deputy chairmen, of whom eight have passed away or been transferred, leaving just one. Originally there were 83 Standing Committee members, but now there are only 56. To restore this leadership organ to health and expand work, 12 deputy chairmen and 32 Standing Committee members were added. The additional deputy chairmen are Liu Shijie [0491 1102 2638], Sun Qieli [1327 8026 0196], Lai Dachao [6351 1129 6389], Fang Shaoyi [2455 1421 6654], Fang Junzhuang [2455 0689 1104], Yu Meiqing [0151 5019 1987], Mei Rixiu [2734 2480 2450], Liang Shangli [2733 1424 4539], Xie Chuang [6200 0482], Liang Yiwen [2733 3015 2429], Lin Keming [2651 0344 2494], and Zhou Baofen [1719 1405 5358]. [Text] [Hong Kong ZHONG-GUO XINWEN in Chinese 8 Oct 79 p 3] 8226

EMPLOYMENT UP IN GUANGDONG--Job placement work for persons looking for employment in the cities and towns of Guangdong Province has been very successful. According to statistics for the Provincial Labor Bureau, by the end of September, 250,000 persons had found work. It is estimated that by the end of this year, throughout the province as many as 400,000 persons will have found work. The greatest number to find work are in Guangzhou City. Of 100,000 unemployed, over 70,000 had found work by the end of August. The areas with the highest rate of new employment were Foshan [0154 1472] and Jiangmen [3068 7024]. The production base of these two cities is good so there are more employment opportunities. There were 10,000 unemployed in Foshan, but now 9,000 have been placed. There were 5,000 unemployed in Jiangmen, but now except for a minority in poor health or who want to study further and not take work immediately, all have found employment. In Shantou [3073 7333] and Chaozhou [3390 1558] which have more unemployed, already nearly half have found employment. In Anbu [5482 1009] Chaoan [3390 1344] County, Jieshi [4309 4258] Lufeng County [7120 0023], Donghai [2639 3189] Haifeng County [3189 0023] and Songkou [2646 0656] Meixian [2734 4905] all the unemployed had found work by the end of September. Of 250,000 persons who found work, about three-quarters were placed in collective enterprises, some were placed in integrated complexes run jointly by neighborhoods, factories and farms, and a small part in production organized with capital raised by the unemployed themselves with the support and overall planning of the government, mainly handicraft production and service and processing. After adjustment by Guangdong Province state-operated enterprises, those already beginning to recruit workers will recruit 70,000 workers, the construction industry following the development of construction will also attract a large number of new personnel. [Text] [Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN in Chinese 20 Oct 79 p 7] 8226

BEIJING EMPLOYMENT FIGURES--In the 30 years since Liberation the number of persons employed in the city of Beijing has increased from over 433,000 right

after Liberation to more than 2,949,000. which is an 5.8-fold increase over early Liberation. Right after Liberation the population of Beijing was over 1,649,000, of which 26.2 percent were employed. At that time, on the average, 1.3 persons in a family of 5 was employed, so that each person had to support 2.8 persons. In 1978 the population of Beijing had increased to over 4,671,000 of which 60 percent were employed. On the average 3.01 persons in a family of 5 is employed. On the average, the number of persons each person who is employed supports has dropped from 2.8 to 0.62. [Text] [Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Oct 79 p 4] 8226

CHANGCHUN COLLEGE OF GEOLOGY--Upholding the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, the Changchun College of Geology has restored, reorganized and rebuilt its laboratory and begun 110 experiments which basically satisfy current teaching demands and create conditions for training graduate students and get into developing scientific research. Without waiting for or relying on others, the faculty and experimenters of this college started to overhaul their instruments and equipment themselves. The director of the Electrical Laboratory of the Department of Geophysical Prospecting led the faculty and researchers to overhaul over 40 instruments packages and dozens of kilometers of electrical wire, overhauled and refitted 2 dianfache [7193 3127 6508] so that the laboratory could rapidly be restored to use. The Single Mineral Separator Laboratory of the college's Central Laboratory (Department) in the past lacked magnetic minerals for separation and had to rely on manual selection, sometimes requiring as much as a month's time. The faculty of the laboratory developed an electro-magnetic liquid separator, thus realizing the instrumentation of a laboratory technique. This instrument also satisfied the needs of some related offices within China. [Text] [Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 26 Oct 79 p 2] 8226

NORTHWEST UNIVERSITY--The Chemistry Department of Northwest University set up an afterhours instrument repair group and on its own initiative repaired teaching laboratory instruments, satisfying urgent instructional needs and cutting expenses for the nation. The instruments of the Chemistry Department Laboratory at Northwest University have not had any trained person to care for them for many years. Damage due to rust was serious, and acquisition of some new equipment was urgent. However, the school's equipment budget could not satisfy the demand. So after preliminary discussion, the workers of the Chemistry Department resolutely uncovered hidden potential and set up an afterhours instrument repair group to repair and use old and discarded equipment. The nine comrades in the repair group were mostly those who had pursued laboratory work for a long time. After 40 days of hard work they had repaired 8 ovens, 3 electrically heated blow-dry ovens, 12 electric agitators, 4 vacuum pumps and 1 voltage regulator transformer, with a total value of over 11,400 yuan. The school's leaders publicly commended their spirit of running the school with hard work, thrift and self-reliance. [Text] [Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 26 Oct 79 p 2] 8226

KEY AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITIES--With the approval of the State Council, Northwest University, Southwest University, Huazhong [5478 0022] University, Huanan [5478 0589] University and Shenyang University have been designated key national institutions of higher education. The operation of these five key agricultural universities is an important measure for promoting agricultural modernization by making agriculture the foundation of the national economy. These five universities will lay particular emphasis on major districts throughout the nation and while offering regular classes will gradually broaden the proportion of research students and graduate students and enroll some foreign students as appropriate. These five universities will be under the dual leadership of the Ministry of Agriculture and the provinces involved, but the main leadership body will be the Ministry of Agriculture. [Text] [Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 26 Oct 79 p 2] 8226

FIRST TECHNICIAN TEACHER'S COLLEGE--Jilin Technician Teacher's College, China's first higher level technician teacher's college, has been established and has already accepted its first freshman class. The main mission of the Jilin Technician Teacher's College is to train for middle level specialized technical schools teachers who understand basic theory, specialized knowledge and educational theory. The curriculum is 4 years and temporarily has the two fields of industrial electrical equipment and machine manufacture and technology. [Text] [Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 4 Oct 79 p 2] 8226

YUNNAN NATIONALITIES COLLEGE--The Yunnan Nationalities College, situated in the northwest suburbs of Kunming, is a university which is beginning to take shape as a comprehensive university. It now has the departments of Political Science, Chinese Language and Literature, Nationalities Languages and Literatures, History and Mathematics as well as a Cadre Training Section and an Institute of Nationalities Research. There are over 1,000 students studying in this university including students of 22 nationalities such as Yi, Bai, Miao, Lisu, Jingpo, Yao, Dai and Hani and Kucongren [5388 5115 0086]. The Yunnan Nationalities College was created in August 1951. When it was established in the 50s it was mainly to educate and train in rotation minority nationalities cadres. In the past 20 years it has trained over 12,000 minority nationalities cadres for the nation. Many of them have assumed important responsibilities in leadership positions at various levels throughout the province and have made contributions towards the development of China's socialist construction and minority nationalities areas. For example, the deputy secretary of the Yunnan Province CCP Committee, Dao Guodong [0430 0948 2767], who is of the Dai nationality, Directory of the Dehong Dai-Jingpo Autonomous Prefecture's Revolutionary Committee, Lang Taizhong [2597 1132 1813], who is of the Dai nationality, the deputy secretary of the Nujiang Lisu Autonomous Prefecture CCP Committee, Xing Fushi [5281 1381 1102], who is of the Lisu nationality and deputy to the Fifth National People's Congress and secretary of the Cangyuan [3318 3293] County CCP Committee, Li Qide [2621 0796 1795] who is of the Wa nationality all studied at Yunnan Nationalities College.

Before Liberation the Dulong nationality, which lives in the Dulongjiang [3747 7893 3068] Commune in Gushan-Dulong-Nu Autonomous County, were at the stage of knotting ropes and notching sticks to keep records. Now there are 19 elementary schools and a junior high school in the commune with a total of over 500 students. After the Dulong person Ah Ken [7093 5146] graduated from Yunnan Nationalities College he became the secretary of the Party Committee of Dulongjiang Commune and for a dozen years he has led the Dulong people here to develop production and improve their standard of living. There are now 18 people from this commune studying in higher schools in Kunming and Beijing. [Text] [Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN in Chinese 10 Oct 79 p 7] 8226

TRANSLATION NEWSLETTER--Next year the TRANSLATION NEWSLETTER [FANYI TONGXUN] [5064 6230 6639 6061] compiled and issued by the Beijing Foreign Translation Publication Office will be expanded and published formally. The aim of this publication is the exchange of English-Chinese translation research results and work experience and the extension of translation knowledge. It will contain mainly the studies and discussions of English translation, Chinese style and specialized translation theory and technique, introduce translation knowledge, evaluate translations and publish articles which deal with Chinese-English translation. When formally published, TRANSLATION NEWSLETTER will be a bi-monthly of 16mo size. Also, the Beijing Foreign Translation Publication Office will publish two books: "Handbook of Translated Names of the United Nations and Related Organizations and Agencies" and "English-Chinese International Political and Economic Words and Phrases." The former will be published in December of this year. The latter will include over 10,000 words and phrases largely lacking in English-Chinese dictionaries or lacking meanings or equivalents in English-Chinese dictionaries. This office soon will solicit corrections from units concerned and then will publish the book. [Text] [Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 4 Nov 79 p 2] 8226

JIANGSU OVERSEAS CHINESE ACTIVITIES--The Nanjing municipal overseas Chinese work conference and the third congress of returned overseas Chinese in Nanjing Municipality were held on 28 November in Nanjing. The conference will further implement the guidelines of the related meetings of the central authorities, review the municipality's experience in overseas Chinese work and discuss future tasks in order to adapt the work to the socialist modernization. The conference will also elect the third committee of returned overseas Chinese in Nanjing. Nearly 1,000 people attended the opening ceremony. Fang Zhen, vice chairman of the Nanjing Municipal Revolutionary Committee; (Hong Zhongyi), president of the provincial overseas Chinese federation; and (Zhang Xionghuan), vice president of the municipal overseas Chinese federation, spoke at the conference. [no quotes] [OW041715 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Nov 79 OW]

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